The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

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MUSICAL.

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WASHINGTON.

Counting the Electoral Vote in Joint Convention.

The Name of Horace Greeley Does Not Appear on the Record.

The Votes of Louisiana, Georgia, and Other Southern States Thrown Out.

Another Scandalous Story—Implication of Messrs. Sherman and Garfield.

How the Tax on Borrowed Capital Was Repealed for $10,000.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORE CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It seems as if there was to be no end of the development of questionable transactions in connection with Congress. The Credit Mobilier business is not yet finished; the charges against Pomeroy and Caldwell are still pending, and now comes another charge of the use of money to influence legislation. At the last session, one Clinton Colgate made his appearance here as the representative of the New York Stock Exchange. His avowed object was to have the tax on borrowed capital, which, it appeared weighed most heavy on the New York brokers, repealed. Mr. Colgate put up at one of the fashionable hotels, appeared to have plenty of money and was rather lavish in his style. He made known his business to Mr. Dawes, and other members of the Ways and Means Committee, but did not succeed in having his measure meet their approval. The Internal Revenue bill was reported to the House without having anything in it repealing the tax on borrowed capital. It passed in this shape, and went over to the Senate. Mr. Colgate and his friends laid seige to the Senate Finance Committee, and finally succeeded in getting them to insert, as an amendment, a few lines repealing the tax in question. With this amendment the bill came back to the House and passed after going through a Conference Committee.

A few days ago Mr. Dawes received a letter from New York enclosing a newspaper paragraph commenting on the report made by Mr. Colgate to his employes of the New York Stock Exchange, and intimating that some of the money was used about the Committee-rooms of the Ways and Means and Finance, and probably in Congress. Upon receiving this Mr. Dawes at once sent for Mr. Colgate, who is now here, and this morning that successful gentleman appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Dawes called his attention to the newspaper statement, and then proceeded to question him as to his use of money to secure the legislation. At first Colgate denied having used any money, either directly or indirectly, the usual form of denial, but, on being closely pressed, he confessed to $10,000 having been paid Judge Charles Sherman, brother of Senator Sherman. He stated that Judge Sherman wrote a letter enclosing a bill for this amount which he alleged was for making a brief and argument before the Senate Finance Committee, and for securing the services of his brother, Senator Sherman, to put the bill through the Senate, and of General Garfield, to put it through the House. The Committee asked for this letter from Judge Sherman, but Colgate said he did not have it with him. He promised, however, to hand it to Mr. Dawes to-morrow. The Committee also asked him to bring the report which he made to the New York Stock Exchange. This also he promised to do. The report which was addressed to Mr. Denny, President of the Stock Exchange, contains another statement, which Mr. Colgate did not make to the Committee to-day, but which will come out to-morrow. It is to the effect that Mr. Geo. Bassett, clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a proposition to Colgate, that if he would pay him $250 per month cash, and $5,000 when the bill became a law, Bassett would aid Colgate in securing the repeal of the tax. Judge Sherman is United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, to which position he was appointed by President Johnson. General Garfield denies having had anything to do with the matter. Mr. Colgate did not accept the proposition of Mr. Bassett. He presented it to Mr. Denny, President of the Stock Exchange, who refused to accede to it. Mr. Colgate will be before the Committee of Ways and Means again to-morrow. Every effort has been made to keep the matter quiet.

THE POMEROY CASE.

Senator York, of Kansas, telegraphed to the Chairman of the Pomeroy Investigation Committee to-day that himself, and Harlan, and Simpson would be here by Saturday. The Committee, consequently, concluded to adjourn until that day.

SENATOR SUMNER'S

health has improved so much in the past week as to give his friends assurance of his entire convalescence in a short time.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The counting of the Electoral vote has been completed, and in the language of Vice President Colfax in making the official announcement to the two Houses of Congress in joint convention assembled this evening,—"Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, is elected as President, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Vice President for four years from the 4th of March, 1873." But little interest was attached to the proceeding to-day, other than that arising from a desire to learn what disposition would be made of the Electoral vote of those Southern States, whose elections have been shown to be both irregular and unlawful. So far as the members of the Convention were concerned, there seemed to be a general disposition, irrespective of party, to subject the Electoral vote to the closest scrutiny. The developments made before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections with regard to the manner in which the Presidential election was conducted in Louisiana, and the statement of Senators Rice and Clayton, also, as to the way in which the people of Arkansas were made to appear in this same connection, together with the agitation which has taken place on this subject in Congress, induced all reflective and patriotic Congressmen to closely watch the proceedings, with a view to discover and make apparent the defects existing in our present Electoral system. The overwhelming majority of the incoming Administration left everybody here to act from the purest motives. In this view the Joint Convention could not have been held at a more auspicious season. Inquiry in the direction of a reform in the Electoral system has been stimulated more by the calm, unimpassive session of to-day, with its multitudinous discoveries of informalities, than by a score of speeches such as that delivered by Senator Morton immediately after the holidays. The thinking men of both parties are in earnest demanding a change in the mode of conducting Presidential elections, although there is but little agreement as to how this reform shall be effected. Only in this does general sentiment coincide, that the present Electoral system is cumbersome, complicated, unsuited to the demands of the age, and at all times, and under all circumstances, it is fraught with danger to the Republic, as was suggested in innumerable quarters to-day. Not only is the Joint Convention itself unsatisfactory, as well as the rules by which it is governed, but, in the case of a close Presidential contest, cases like these of Louisiana and Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and Georgia could not be decided without bloodshed. The popular impression was that the counting of the Electoral votes would proceed smoothly until the State of Louisiana was reached. Everybody understood there were two sets of Electors from that State, and it was known that but one of them could be admitted. It had been whispered around that both would be thrown out, and then again it was stated that the Louisiana delegation in Congress would resist any such proceeding. People who were present and remembered the scene that took place four years ago, on a similar occasion about the Electoral vote of the State of Georgia, half expected, half hoped for a repetition of that excitement. An unexpected pause, however, was made before Louisiana was reached, when the vote of Georgia was announced by the tellers as having been cast for Horace Greeley. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who, of all other men in the assemblage, reminds the spectator most of the great journalist, arose and objected to its being received, on the ground that the Electors could not vote for a dead man. There was a perceptible sensation as Hoar concluded his objection. Perhaps few, if any, apprehend that such an objection would be made. The only thing to be done was, for the Senate to retire to its chamber to decide the question; but, before the presiding officer gave this order, it was agreed by unanimous consent that the case of Georgia should be passed over informally. The count proceeded without interruption until the State of Mississippi was reached. As soon as her vote was announced, Senator Trumbull arose on the right of the presiding officer, and objected, giving his reasons therefor in the clear, cogent manner peculiar to himself. The point had now been reached when the Joint Convention must separate. Without waiting for another attempt at compromise, Vice President Colfax, bringing down his gavel rather emphatically, announced that the Senators would retire to their chamber for consultation. Suiting the action to the word, the Vice President, gathering up the balance of the envelopes containing the electoral votes, came down from the Speaker's chair and headed the procession, which took up its march towards the Senate wing of the Capitol. In a few minutes the Senators had retired, and Speaker Blaine resumed the chair. The question was soon settled, and then both Houses came together. The same routine was pursued in the cases of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, but there was no excitement, and, long before the business was concluded, the galleries were emptied.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations to-day: Postmasters, J. P. Thresher, Benton Harbor, Michigan; George R. Buckner, St. Charles, Missouri, and John M. Brainard, Boone, Iowa.

SENATOR SUMNER.

It is stated that the physician of Senator Sumner is of the opinion that if he can be induced to keep from excitement and remain away from Congress for the remainder of the session, he will be able to enter upon his Senatorial duties at the next session with much of his old vigor.

VETOED.

The President has vetoed the bill entitled "An act for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of the salt works near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to the order of General Buell." The President says the objections made by him to the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, and also of the East Tennessee University, apply with equal force to this bill. The destruction of the salt works was a military necessity, and he cannot consent to the doctrine that the United States are liable for all claims of property destroyed by the Union armies during the war.

KENTUCKY ELECTION TROUBLES.

United States District Attorney Wharton, of Louisville, has been in Washington and in consultation with the Attorney General in reference to the cases of parties in Lexington, Ky., charged with refusing to allow colored votes to be received at the election in that city. The intention of the Department is to prosecute every case of this character to the most of its authority, and for this purpose the Hon. James Harlan, of Kentucky, has been designated by the Attorney General to assist District Attorney Wharton.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the Louisiana investigation, to-day, the Committee examined

PREVALIER,

who testified that the Republican campaign was conducted in the office of United States Marshal Packard; that he saw a lot of blank affidavits lying around, but did not see any one filling them up.

ROBINSON,

Deputy Marshal, testified that he went to the Parish of Washington and distributed tickets to the men, and told them to put them in before any one else. He was sent to the Parish of St. Helena by Durell, took with him 450 blank affidavits, certifying that parties to be named were prevented from voting.

RAY

admitted that one-half the returns before the Lynch Board were not sworn to. After the examination of other witnesses the Committee adjourned till to-morrow. All the witnesses were discharged.

THE END APPROACHING.

Warmoth and McMillan will make their final statements to-morrow, and a little more evidence may be taken, after which the Louisiana case will lapse into the obscurity of secret sessions.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Wilson Special Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning, and the

HON. O. J. DICKEY,

of Pennsylvania, one of the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens, appeared and said: He had learned there had been some testimony before the Committee reflecting upon the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, deceased. The witness was his law partner from 1846 to 1857. The law practice of Stevens yielded him from $8,500 to $17,500 per annum. The witness had examined the bank account of Stevens carefully from 1861 up to the time of his death, and found no deposit of $80,000; there was no deposit exceeding $10,000, with a single exception, and that was the result of a mortgage he had upon his property in Franklin County. There was no cash deposit, not the result of discount or the money of clients, exceeding $7,280. Mr. Stevens was the owner of large tracts of land in Pennsylvania known as the "Caledonia and Maril Furnace Property," most of which he acquired prior to 1857. He also owned land in Luzerne and Wyoming Counties. The witness produced an inventory of the personal estate of Mr. Stevens, amounting to $48,616, against which the executors have paid $20,000 special legacies and debts, and there is an item in litigation now of $30,000. The newspaper rumor that Stevens sold the Caledonia property for $80,000 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds was without authority. Stevens always asked $160,000 for the property before it was burned by the rebels, and the executors are now negotiating for the sale of it for $130,000. There was nothing in the books or papers of Stevens indicating that he ever held bonds or stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. The only bonds were some Delaware, Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad bonds, which he received from John F. Cowan for the sale of two tracts of land in Luzerne County, which land was subsequently taken back by the executors, as there was some dispute about the title. There was $14,600 realized out of the bonds, but their par value was $26,000. The witness never withheld or delayed an inventory of Stevens' personal estate for the purpose of concealing any fact which that inventory, truthfully made, would disclose, from the knowledge of the public, and had no objection to the public knowing all about Stevens' affairs. The witness expressed his willingness to produce the papers of the deceased for the information of the Committee. Stevens was worth less at the day of his death than he was in 1832.

The Committee will to-morrow examine Oakes Ames and Colonel M'Comb, and then proceed to the preparation of their report.

General Dodge's presence, as witness, is much desired by the Committee, and measure have been taken to secure his attendance, if possible.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, at its meeting to-day, concluded the preliminaries of the meeting to-morrow. The Senators implicated are expected to be present.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Mr. MACHEN introduced a bill for the erection of public buildings in Paducah, Ky.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar was taken up, and the following bill passed: Amending the act to provide for holding United States Circuit Court in the Western District of Missouri.

At fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock, the Clerk of the House appeared, and announced that that body was ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the Electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, five minutes before 1, the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and with the Vice President and Secretary at its head, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

At 2:10 o'clock, the Senate returned to its chamber, and the Vice President submitted for the decision of the Senate the objections raised in Joint Convention by Mr. HOAR to the counting of the three Electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, upon the ground that the votes could not be properly cast for a person who was dead.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that under the rule the question must be decided without debate.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be not counted.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote was—yeas, 47; nays, 18—so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to add to the resolution so as to make it read as amended:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be counted, the function of the Joint Convention being ministerial merely, and this question being independent of the question of the effect of the votes or of the count.

At the suggestion of Mr. Morton, Mr. CONKLING substituted the words "the two Houses" for the term "Joint Convention," and, at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, he amended his amendment so as to make it read "functions of the two Houses in counting the votes being ministerial," etc.

Mr. BAYARD raised the point of order, that Mr. Conkling's amendment was merely a recital of a legal proposition, and not properly an amendment at all, because it did not change or affect in any way the substance of the original resolution.

The Senate sustained the point of order, and rejected the amendment by a vote of 32 to 30.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That the functions of the two Houses in respect to the count of the votes being ministerial, and independent of the question or effect of the votes, the Electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be counted.

Mr. BAYARD made the same point of order as before, and also the point that this amendment was not in order, having already been voted upon in substance. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 33 to 28.

The resolution that the vote of Georgia cast for Greeley be counted was then agreed to—yeas, 44; nays, 19.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the objection raised in the Joint Convention by Mr. Trumbull to counting the votes of Mississippi, upon the ground that it did not appear from the certificates of the Electors that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew his objection, and submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral vote of the State of Mississippi be counted.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the objection raised by Mr. Potter, of New York, in the Joint Convention, to the counting of the vote of Speltman, an Elector appointed to fill a vacancy, upon the ground that his certificate was not signed by the Governor.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution to count the vote of Speltman, which was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull's resolution, to count the vote of Mississippi, was then agreed to, and a message was sent to the House announcing the action of the Senate upon these objections, and its readiness to resume the conference.

A message was received announcing the action of the House, and, at 3:30 o'clock, the Senate again proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

At 3:30 p.m. the

SENATE RETURNED

to its chamber, and the VICE PRESIDENT submitted the objection made by Mr. Dickey in Joint Convention to the counting of the Electoral votes of Texas, on the ground that less than a quorum of Electors had filled the four vacancies caused by the absence of the persons elected.

Mr. CONKLING moved to overrule the objection. Agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the objection raised in Joint Convention by Mr. Trumbull, as to the counting of the vote of Texas on the ground that the certificates of the election of Electors were not signed by the Governor of the State.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral vote of Texas be counted, notwithstanding the foregoing objection.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Conkling's resolution:

Resolved, That no list of names of persons assuming to cast the vote of the State of Texas for President and Vice President having been made, certified, and delivered to said persons by the Executive authority of said State, nor attached to the list of votes cast, the vote of said State cannot be counted.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that the resolution was not in order, because it partook of the nature of an argument.

The Senate overruled the objection by a vote of 31 to 15.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 34; and the original resolution agreed to. The Senate at five minutes past 5 again proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

OTHER OBJECTIONS.

At 6:20 p. m. the Senate returned to its Chamber. The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the objection made by Mr. Rice, in Joint Convention, to the counting of the Electoral vote of Arkansas, upon the grounds: First, that the official returns of the election in said State, and made according to the laws of said State, show that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State were not elected as Presidential Electors; and, second, because the returns read by letters are not certified to according to law.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of Arkansas should be counted.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to insert the word "not" after the word "should." Agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 25. The resolution so amended was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 25.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the objections raised in Joint Convention to counting the Electoral votes of Louisiana.

Mr. CARPENTER offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of the State of Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered the following substitute, which Carpenter accepted:

Resolved, That all objections presented having been considered, no Electoral vote purporting to be that of the State of Louisiana be counted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered as a substitute a resolution, with a preamble, reciting certain alleged facts in regard to the Presidential election in Louisiana, and alleging that returns had been made according to law.

Mr. WEST interrupted the reading of the preamble by raising the point that the substitute was out of order, being in the nature of argument.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the question to the Senate, and the point of order was sustained by a vote of 29 to 21.

Mr. TRUMBULL then offered the remainder of his preamble and resolution from the point at which the Clerk had stopped reading it as an amendment to Carpenter's resolution. [Laughter.] Trumbull's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the votes of Electors declared to have been elected as aforesaid by the Governor of the State are entitled to be counted.

This was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 35. Carpenter's resolution was then agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 16.

Mr. MORTON—I wish to call attention to the fact that the Senate has decided to exclude the votes of Arkansas by reason of their wanting the Governor's certificate.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I object to debate.

A message was received announcing the action of the House in regard to the Electoral votes of Louisiana, and the Senate then at 7:50 again proceeded to the hall of the House.

At five minutes past 8 o'clock the Senate returned to its Chamber.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of one on the part of the Senate to join two members appointed by the House to inform the President and Vice President-elect of their election, and the Vice President appointed Mr. Sherman as the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Adjourned at 8:10.

HOUSE.

This being the day when the ceremony of counting the Presidential Electoral votes takes place in the House, the galleries, in spite of the rain, which has been falling all the morning, were crowded.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Senate amendments to the bill making provision for the Vienna Exposition were concurred in.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill changing the time of holding United States Courts in Minnesota. Passed.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a message was sent to the Senate, that the House was prepared to receive that body to proceed with the counting of the Electoral votes for President and Vice President.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the 30th section of the Internal Revenue law of 4th July, 1870, so as to provide that on all importations of sugar, molasses, and pig iron and railroad iron, the amount of the bond required shall only be in the penal sum of double the amount of duties on such articles, and that on all other importations the bond shall be in the penal sum equal to the invoice value of the imported merchandise with the duties added thereto. Passed.

ARRIVAL OF THE SENATE.

At 1 o'clock the door-keeper announced the arrival of the Senate. The Speaker and members of the House immediately stood up, and remained standing while the members of the Senate, preceded by their Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, filed down the main aisle, two by two, and took the seats assigned them in the southeastern section of the hall.

Mr. Colfax, Vice President, took the chair of the Speaker, who occupied a seat to the left of the Vice President, and Senator Sherman and Representatives Dawes and Beck, who had been appointed tellers, took their places at the Clerk's desk.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The Vice President called the Joint Convention to order, stating that the Senate and House of Representatives having met under the provisions of the Constitution for the purpose of opening, determining, and declaring the vote for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th March next, and that it being his duty, in the presence of both Houses, thus convened, to open the votes, he would now proceed to discharge that duty. He then broke open the sealed package containing the certificate of the Governor of the State of Maine as to the persons chosen as Electors of that State, together with the certificate of the Electors, and handed the same to the Tellers. Senator Sherman thereupon read the certificate of the Electors, showing that the votes of that State were given for U. S. Grant, President, and Henry Wilson, Vice President. The same ceremony was gone through with in the case of the State of New Hampshire, and then it was ordered that, instead of reading the certificates in full, the Tellers should simply announce the result of the vote in each State, unless the reading of a certificate should be specially called for, and that course was observed throughout the proceedings. The first variation in the uniformity of the count was when the State of Maryland was reached.

Mr. BECK read a certificate from that State, showing that its eight votes had been cast for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as President, and for B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, Vice President.

The next deviation was in the case of Georgia, and Mr. Beck having examined the certificate, announced that the eleven votes of that State for President had been given as follows: B. G. Brown, Missouri, 6; Horace Greeley, New York, 3; Charles J. Jenkins, Georgia, 2; and the eleven votes for Vice President as follows: B. G. Brown, Missouri, 5; Alfred H. Colquitt, Georgia, 5; N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, 1.

The one vote for Vice President which General Banks received from the State of Georgia caused some laughter at the expense of that gentleman.

Then Mr. HOAR rose and made the point that the three votes cast for Horace Greeley could not be counted, because the said Horace Greeley was dead at the time such Electors assembled and cast their votes, and therefore he was not a person within the meaning of the Constitution. This being an historical fact of which the two Houses might properly take notice, the Vice President read the rule which requires, in the case of any question arising on a vote, that the two Houses shall separate and vote upon the point.

At the suggestion of Senator Conkling, Mr. Hoar's objection was withheld temporarily, as it was likely that other questions would arise, and might all be disposed of at the same time.

The certificate from the State of Mississippi having been read, Senator Trumbull objected to its being counted on, the ground that the certificate of Electors failed to state that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. POTTER further objected to one of the votes of Mississippi, on the ground that one of the Electors having been substituted for another, who was absent, such substitution was not certified to by the Governor; and, also, because the Secretary of State certified nothing of his own knowledge, but only from information.

The various objections having been reduced to writing,

THE SENATE WITHDREW

in order to pass upon them, and the House thereupon was called to order by the SPEAKER.

Mr. HOAR then offered a resolution that the votes reported by letters as having been cast by the Electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley as President of the United States ought not, in the judgment of the House, to be counted, said Horace Greeley having died before such votes were cast.

Mr. BANKS made a point of order, that the House had no power to decide on the question of eligibility.

The SPEAKER remarked that that was a question for the House to determine under the resolution, and not a point of order within the purview of the Chair.

The vote was taken without debate by yeas and nays, and amid much excitement, particularly as it became evident that the vote was a close one, and as the difficulty presented itself of having the Senate and the House take opposite sides of the question. The vote resulted, however, in the adoption of the resolution by yeas 102, nays 78. Many Republicans voted against the resolution and many Democrats for it.

Mr. KERR then offered a resolution that the votes cast for Horace Greeley should be counted as blank votes.

The SPEAKER declined to entertain the resolution, on the ground that the House had already disposed of the question, and was now engaged in other questions raised in joint Committee of both Houses. He stated that the question now before the House, was on the objection raised by Senator Trumbull to the counting of the votes of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the eight votes reported by the tellers as cast by the Electors of the State of Mississippi ought to be counted.

The resolution was adopted—101 to 33.

The question then arose on the objection made by Mr. Potter, that one of the votes of Mississippi should not be counted, because that vote had not been cast by Morgan, the regular Elector, but by Spellman, who was appointed as a substitute, such appointment not having been duly certified by the Governor.

Mr. POTTER offered a resolution in accordance with his objection.

Mr. BANKS offered a substitute for it, declaring that the Electors of the State of Mississippi, having been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature of that State, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, were legal Electors of that State, and that the vote as cast by them should be counted.

The substitute was agreed to, and then a message was sent to the Senate that the House had acted on questions submitted by the Joint Convention of the two Houses.

The House then took a recess for a quarter of an hour.

RETURN OF THE SENATE.

Shortly after the close of the recess, the Senate came into the hall of the House in the same order as before, and the session of the Joint Convention was resumed under the Chairmanship of the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated the result of the two Houses on the three questions that had been raised, showing a non-concurrence between the two Houses in the case of Georgia, and stated that under the twenty-second joint rule the vote of that State could not be counted. The rule provides that no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent vote of the two Houses. There having been a concurrence of the two Houses in regard to the question of Mississippi, the votes of that State were counted.

The tellers then proceeded with the formal business of stating the results of the Electoral votes. That of the State of Kentucky was stated by Beck as being for: Thomas A. Hendricks, 8 votes; B. G. Brown, Mo., 4.

Senator MORTON made a point of order that

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

YOUTHFUL ERUDITION.

One of Chicago's Contributions to the Vienna Exposition.

How Our Public Schools Are to Be Represented There.

The Sort of Catechizing the Scholars Have Had to Undergo.

Some Highly Amusing Specimens of the Answers Given.

Mention was made in THE TRIBUNE, yesterday, of a curious volume exhibited to the Board of Education at its meeting on Tuesday evening. It will be understood that the different cities of the United States are to be represented at the Educational Department of the Vienna Exhibition. The specimens of infant erudition are to be sent to Washington, thence transferred to the Government vessel at New York, to be taken to Vienna. The papers which have been collected were obtained in the following manner: Questions were prepared for the various grades of scholars, and on the day after the great storm, laid before them without previous warning. They were then collected, and a percentage of them from each school sent to the Superintendent of Schools. Here a lot were selected without partiality, as a fair exhibit of the pupils' proficiency. For the first three grades all the studies in Natural Science are oral, no books being used. Excerpts are taken from this volume, because the questions and answers are such as to give a better idea of the general information of the children than would be gathered from the history and geography or other branches of study. As a whole, the collection is very flattering throughout.

SOME OF THE BLUNDERS

are very amusing, especially in the lower grades. We commence with the first grade in these sketches:

To the question as to the food and clothing best adapted to very cold countries, the replies are singular. The average age of the class is 12 years, it will be remembered. Here are some of the answers: "Meat to eat and wool to wear;" "Meat is the best food and skins of wild animals for clothing." A boy of 9 years thinks "Pork and oil—these are dressed in furs," to be a comprehensive reply. A boy of 15 years, whose range of experience qualifies him to express a wider view, thinks "buffalo-robes, woollen stockings, and fur caps" are a sufficient protection against the elements, and "fish, meat, soup, coffee, and bread" a desirable diet. "Meats, and sugar, and woollen cloth," comes near the mark;—nearer, perhaps, than "in cold countries they eat more meats and wear more woollen clothes." Here is a fine field for conjecture: "Cabbage, wool cloths, thick cloths, turnips, and caritts." One might suppose a square meal off wool cloths a tax on the digestion, and thick cloths a heavy breakfast. A cabbage overskirt, with a sacque trimmed with turnips, would be more picturesque than durable. The same pupil, a girl of 13 years, can think of only these three vegetables, for in reply to the question, "Name three garden vegetables that are eaten uncooked," we find them to be "Caritt, turnip, cabbage." That little cherub must be formed on the ostrich principle. A little chap thinks "blubber is the best food," and "furr is the best clothing."

ABOUT VERTEBRATES.

Passing to the fifth grade, the questions are a trifle more difficult, and some of the answers correspondingly amusing. For instance:

Q.—Ask and answer two questions about vertebrates.

A.—What are vertebrates? Vertebrates are tame animals. Where do vertebrates live? They live with man.

This is a broad view of the matter, truly.

Many of the children give natural and intelligent replies, and they are a majority, but some of them are very amusing. Here is one that is intelligent and amusing, a reply to the question given above: "Is a bear a vertebrate? Yes; because it has a back-bone. Is a fly a vertebrate? No; because it has no back-bone."

Here again is a queer reply. "Have vertebrates backbones? Yes. Tell me if vertebrates are useful? Not all vertebrates are useful, but some are very useful, as horses, cows, and so forth."

Another reply is "How many legs has a horse? A horse has four legs. Does your cow give milk? My cow does give milk." These are certainly questions about vertebrates, but one cannot but smile at the absurdity. The cow and the horse figure extensively as illustrations. The snake, turtle, whale and pig occasionally appear. "A vertebrate animal is an animal that feeds on vegetable," says a little girl; and to her own command to "name as many as she can," satisfies herself with cow, pig."

Here is an assault upon generally received truths: "Vertebrates are divided into the articulates: articulates are animals having hard backs." Would a church pew come under the head of articulate? It might tell some queer stories if it did.

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS.

To vary the theme, let us turn to the question to the same grade: "Name five animals that can live only in water—two amphibious animals."

The average age of the class is a trifle over 12 years. Here is one reply: "Whale, seal, frog, fly, alligator." Another, "mackeral, seal, whale, cod, fishes." For amphibious animals, a girl of 13 suggests "alligator, antelope." "Alligator and crocodile" are frequent illustrations. "Myrtle and Crockodile" is a fine reply; so is "Alleghator," also "Duck." "Elephant and Camel" are hazarded by a girl of 11 years.

BOTANICAL TERMS.

Here are some definitions of botanical terms of the same grade: "Stipules are small bodies at the base of the petiole looking more or less like berries. A serate margin is even and smooth." "The branches of the veins are called leaflet. A serate margin is even and smooth." "Leaflet is a small leave—" of course, not a French leave. "The leaflet is the edge of the leaf."

THE FOURTH GRADE

questions are higher yet. For instance:

Q.—What metal is liquid at ordinary temperatures? For what is it used?

A.—Mercury is a liquid, used to make theramators. Also quicksilver, it is used in thermometors and for swords.

This for a boy of 15 is very bad. A girl of 12 says "gold is liquid at ordinary temperature, and is used to make jewelry, watches, coins," etc. Not in these degenerate days, little one. Iron is declared to be the most useful, and "gold is next, because it is the costliest."

The properties of matter are found to be "malible," solids, liquids, and gases; "tenacics," elasticity, weight, ductility, impenetrability, extension. Generally the questions in this grade are well answered, the orthography fair, and the penmanship excellent.

The average age of the third grade classes is nearly 14 years. The questions are really such as to require thought, and while some of the answers are ridiculous, the greater number display attention to studies and intelligence. The first paper tells us that water is composed of eight parts of oxygen and one part of hydrogen, and removes every impurity from our person and clothing. A boy of 15 finds its composition to be "hydrogen and nitrogen gasses." He further defines the duties of the Mayor and Common Council: "The Common Council tend to all the public property, and for the improvement of such. The Mayor executes the laws." Seven consecutive papers declare that water consits of eight parts of oxygen to one of hydrogen. There is a strong belief that there are "two kinds of water, hard and soft water." Here is an excellent reply by a little girl, 11 years of age: "The executive power is lodged in the Mayor, who executes the law. The legislative power of this city is lodged in the Common Council, who make the laws." Nothing could be better. But missy declares that "water is composed of oxygen and nitrogen." Here is an essay on water that resembles Jim Fisk's production on "The Dog:" "Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen, it is pure and clear there is 2 kinds of water salt and fresh water when there are bubbles in water there is air in it. Some water is vary shallow like that of the Dead Sea. People drown very easy in water."

THE THIRD GRADE

are much nearer to the point. A few specimens taken at random may be interesting:

"Describe the course of a cannon ball fired horizontally, and state what causes combine to produce the result."

A.—"If a cannon ball was fired horizontally, it would continue on until the force which tends to draw it to the ground finally succeeds, and the ball is caused to fall, because the attraction of the earth is stronger than any other."

Q.—"Which is heavier, ice or water, and how do you know?"

A.—"Water is generally the heavier. The reason water is heavier is because ice floats on the water, and water would have to be the heavier of the two, or else the ice would sink."

AN EDITOR'S DAUGHTER,

nearly 16, has the following question in the first grade:

"Write a short letter describing the Chicago fire;" and she writes as follows:

CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1873.

Hon. J. L. Pickard:

On October 8, 1871, there occurred in this city one of the greatest fires ever known. The entire business portion was destroyed, and the greater part of the North Side, which contained many handsome residences. The progress of the fire was not checked until Oct. 10, and even now some of the grain warehouses are smouldering. By the enterprise of our citizens Chicago will soon be rebuilt. Very respectfully,

Observe the transmission of parental characteristics. Short, sharp, slightly exaggerative, but to the point. The young lady will doubtless conduct a newspaper before she dies. She will not be a *prima donna*, we fear, for she defines "D. C." in music to be "District of Columbia." This is very dreadful, indeed, for a coming editress, but shows where her ambition lies. Is this a journalistic failing?

A girl describes an eclipse as follows: "When the earth is very dark, nearly as if the sun was setting, it is an eclipse."

The High and Normal School pupils display a most commendable proficiency for girls and boys whose average age is 18 years.

THE OTHER THREE VOLUMES

are taken up with languages, mathematics, and history and geography. There are, also, two scrap-books of drawings, one composed of miscellaneous productions from the primary and grammar schools, the other from the High School. The former contains some very promising little-drawings, nicely done, with numerous maps, etc., and are an honest exhibit of the pupils' capacity. The High School drawings are particularly good.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The Evansville Philosophical Association met Tuesday evening, in the Library Hall. There were the following gentlemen present: Professor Oliver Marcy, the President of the Association, and Professors Kistler, Kellogg, Carhart, Shrader, Winslow, and Pearson, Doctors of Medicines, Jewell and Davis; Doctors in Theology, Bannister, Hemenway, and Briggs, and less titled, but not less deserving, Messrs. Boutelle, Shuman, Bradley, Packard, Chappel, Brainard, Taylor, Charles Raymond, Bannister, and Hesler. The meeting was called to order by President Marcy, and the usual preliminary business gone through with. The election of members being in order, Messrs. David Phales, A. C. Gunn, and R. B. Dearden were unanimously elected. Francis Bradley, the Secretary of the Committee on Mathematics, read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Comets, Nebulæ and Meteoric Showers."

An interesting discussion was indulged in over the article, after which Dr. Henry M. Bannister read a very able review of the progress made during the last year in general science, geography, archaeology; the discoveries made in the ocean; the careful examination of the Sea of Saragossa by the Hastler expedition; the discovery of building fishes by Agassiz; the examinations of the Atlantic bed and the bed of the English Channel; the value of lead soundings to geology; the Arctic explorations; the movements going on to open up Africa; the finding of a decree by Fergusson in Egypt antedating the Christian era 600 years; and a very full and complete account of the explorations being made in the regions of the Nile.

Papers will be read at the next regular meeting by Dr. Francis D. Hemenway, on "History," and by Professor Julius Kellogg on "Inorganic Nature, or Biography."

Andrew Shuman moved that, when the Association adjourn, that it be to meet at A. E. Hesler's art gallery. This motion was unanimously carried.

The Association expressed itself as flattered with the reports and notices of THE TRIBUNE, and asked a continuance of the favor, after which the Society adjourned.

There will be a missionary meeting at Heck Hall Chapel, this evening. Good speakers will be present, and a very interesting occasion is anticipated. The exercises begin at half-past 7 o'clock, and are open to the public.

CHURCH SOCIABLES.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST.

The Young People's Society of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church and congregation will this evening give a sociable and unusually attractive entertainment at their library parlors, in the east wing of the church, Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-third street. Mr. A. P. Burbank will read some of his most acceptable selections. One of the most popular military organizations in the country will be represented in some first-class tableaux; there will be music, both vocal and instrumental, and last, though by no means least, refreshments served by the young ladies in the church dining-room. Everybody is invited to be present, and an evening's enjoyment is promised to all who will accept the invitation. Nearly a hundred young ladies and gentlemen of the South Side are already members of this very recently organized society, and it promises to be one of the most popular ever attempted in the city.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN.

The young people of the Third Presbyterian Church will have an unusually pleasant gathering this evening in the chapel, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. Rev. Dr. Helmer, of the Union Park Church, will read an original poem, and there will be vocal music by Mr. Shultz and readings by Mr. Booth. Admission will be by tickets, which can be obtained from the young men of the church and from the pastor.

Horrible Murders at Calcutta.

A horrible wholesale murder is reported from Calcutta. It appears that on Friday week (says the Bombay *Gazette* of the 30th ult.) a native of the Dossad caste, armed with a massive chopper, sharpened on both sides, and two knives, set out of his house with the intention of murdering his wife and his son-in-law, between whom, as alleged by him, an improper intimacy existed. Not finding them where he expected they would be, he attacked his daughter, who happened first to come in his way. With a stroke of the chopper he knocked her scalp clean off, so that the whole of her brain was visible. She immediately expired. In murdering her he is reported to have said that, had she not been born, and had she not married the man, his wife would not have been estranged from him. He next attacked an old woman of the Dossad caste, and despatched her in a similar manner. Finding then his mother in the way, he dealt a blow on her head, and she fell down apparently dead. He stated to the police that he struck her because he wished to save her the grief which would overtake her on his meeting with his deserved punishment. She is in a very precarious state, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery. He next attacked a woman of the Dhobi caste, inflicting a severe blow on her head. She is also in a very precarious state and not expected to survive. He than attacked a young woman of the Kahar caste, whom he also seriously wounded on the head, her injuries consisting of several cuts. She is in a precarious condition. After attacking seven other persons, all of whom he wounded more or less seriously, he was captured by an Inspector of Police.

A Ludicrous Incident.

From the Washington Capitol.

Talking about heels, rather a ludicrous incident connected therewith occurred at the Illinois reception the other night. The ball-room floor at Willard's was newly waxed, and badly done at that, so that the fair ladies and gallant beaux found their feet sticking to the floor. While the weaker were held fast, the stronger and more energetic produced a noise like unto shooting-crackers, as they moved about or attempted to dance. This got to be such a nuisance that the proprietor was called in and active measures taken to remedy the trouble. Meal from the kitchen was procured and sprinkled over the floor. Young ladies had to be lifted bodily out of their tracks, in some instances leaving their heels on the floor, while others were pried up with pokers, uttering little shrieks as if it hurt. Several enterprising Illinois beaux went to Milburn's and purchased pieces of chalk, which they rubbed on the soles of the young ladies' shoes. It presented a beautiful picture to see an Illinois gentleman with his knees stuck fast to the floor while he whitened the soles of his love, she balanced most gracefully on one foot and smiling audibly to the tickling process. One maiden lady of a certain age went into hysterics, and from that into a hack. She has not been heard of since.

PARIS.

The Death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon---Effect of the Intelligence.

A Comparative Study of the Three Greatest Battles of the Present Time.

The Failure of Bowles Brothers & Co.---A Card from Mrs. Seaver.

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1873.

"THE EMPEROR IS DEAD!"

for, despite all the events of '70, '71, '72, the corpse at Chiselhurst is still to Frenchmen's minds the Emperor. The unexpected intelligence burst on the National Assembly in the midst of an impassioned debate on education, and nobody listened to the debaters. It made a deep impression everywhere in Paris. The lower classes of the population, who had never, in all their lives before, fared half so well as during the sunny years of the Empire (when they need never have known what it was to want occupation), expressed delight at "Badinquet's" death. Frenchmen hate people above them, and feel that to pull down their superiors is to raise up themselves. Educated people generally were shocked by the suddenness of the catastrophe. The medical attendants cried, hour after hour, "All's well!" and, before the cheering word had melted into air, there rose the wail, "The Emperor is dying!—The Emperor is dead!" It was shocking. The first thought raised was retrospect of the life just ended; then attempt was made to defend its sequences. Some of them were at once apparent. Napoleon III. gone, the Bonapartist party is collapsed—at least for many years. One less monarchical party strengthens the other monarchical parties, the Orleanists more particularly; for no Bonapartist could accept the absurdities of the Legitimist creed, or consent to exchange the tri-color for the white flag spangled with lilies. The Orleans Princes have, however, slightly damaged their cause already; they went to the Grand Opera the night intelligence of Napoleon III.'s death reached here. Good taste, no less than good policy, would have engaged them to stay at home.

The Emperor's death before his 65th birthday reminds people here of

THE EARLY AGE

at which contemporary French statesmen have disappeared from life. Marshals St. Arnaud, Bosquet, Forey, were not 60; Duke de Morny, Count Walewski, General Vandry, Mocquard (Private Secretary), de Persigny, Baciocchi, Achille Fould, Delangle, General Espinasse, Baroche, General Cavaignac, General Bedeau, General Lamoriciere, Prevost-Paradol, P. S. Proudhon, Sainte-Beuve, all died before 60, and the majority of them soon after 50. Bosquet, Prevost-Paradol, Espinasse, met tragic deaths. Walewski and Cavaignac dropped dead. Fould and Lamoriciere were found dead in bed.

The newspapers here pretend that the intelligence of the Emperor's death made no impression. On the boulevards there is a constant crowd; everybody has a newspaper in hand. English newspapers are eagerly sought; all of them are bought in advance; and the newspaper-vendors on the boulevard (where the *Times* and *Telegraph* are daily on sale) only distribute them to purchasers who ordered and paid for them in the morning. Bonapartist newspapers have reached a sale

EXCEEDING ANY EDITION

recorded in the annals of the French press. One of them has sold 180,000 copies a day, another 200,000. *Le Petit Journal*, in the time of its greatest prosperity, when it had a sort of monopoly) being the only one-cent newspaper then published), never sold more than 90,000 copies a day. Photographers, too, are making a great deal of money; some people say $40,000 worth of Napoleon III's photographs have been sold since his death. One hundred and fifty thousand garlands of *immortelles*, and 390,000 rosettes for the buttonhole, made with a centre-piece bearing this inscription in English, "To our regretted sovereign and benefactor, His Majesty Napoleon III.," have been ordered for England alone; and, in all the florists' shops here, I see huge garlands made of violets with inscriptions in white violets; all these garlands have been ordered by Bonapartists for the Emperor's funeral. Germany alone has sent to one photographer here orders for 10,000 photographs of Napoleon III.

There are so many people going to London that passengers are refused night and morning by the express trains; the majority of them who leave here are obliged to take the slow trains. Special trains at low rates are to be run for the funeral, to enable all persons to go over. Mourning-shops have

LITERALLY BEEN CLEARED

of all their stock. Tailors, mantua-makers, and milliners have quadrupled their hands, and work day and night. Registers have been opened at Mons. Rouher's residence for people who sympathize with the Imperial family, to record their names; 10,000 names have already been registered, and the stream of visitors continues to flow without abatement. The Bonapartists have resolved to wear mourning for three months. The Radical press assails the Emperor's memory

WITH GREAT COARSENESS.

Here is one example: "A telegram announces to us that the Bandit of December and Sedan died yesterday at half-past 12 m. Morality is avenged; the public conscience feels relief upon being told that the monster who was dirtied by impurities of all sorts has ceased to live; national honor raises its head again at merely thinking that the author of all our interior and foreign disgraces can never again insult public decency. What pleasure is given by the perusal of those brief and most consolatory sentences which announce the death of the greatest criminal who ever went unhung! Awake in your shrouds, beloved dead, sent by him to deadly shrines! Rise from your graves, ye martyrs of Cayenne and of Lambessa, to share with us the pungent pleasure of insulting this grave."

The Emperor's death has suggested this

SINGULAR CALCULATION,

which, if I had time, I should apply to the history of English Kings, to see what general value it has: "Napoleon I. was born on the 14th of August, 1769; when he mounted the throne, the 18th of May, 1804, he was 33 years 9 months, say 417 months, old. He died on the 5th of May, 1821, being 51 years and 8 months, say 620 months, old. Napoleon III. was born on the 20th of April, 1808; when he mounted the throne, the 21st of December, 1852, he was 43 years and 7 months, say 523 months, old. Call the duration of Napoleon III.'s life x, we shall then have the following equation:

$$\frac{417 \text{ months}}{620 \text{ months}} = \frac{523 \text{ months}}{X}$$

Consequently, $417X = 620 \text{ plus } 523$

In other words, $X = \frac{620 \text{ plus } 523}{417} = 777$ months and a [fraction.

Now, the year consists of 12 months; therefore, 777 months are 64 years and 9 months, which these figures show to be the duration of Napoleon III.'s life. Add 64 years and 9 months to the 20th of April, 1808 (the date of Napoleon III.'s birth), you get the 20th of January, 1873, If the surgeons had not interfered, Napoleon III. would have lived 11 days longer. Strange to say, the *post-mortem* examination confirms this remark.

The Berlin *Militaer-Wochenblatt* has just published the following comparative study of the

THREE GREATEST BATTLES

of the present time: "In Germany and in Austria, the battle of the 3d of July, 1866, continues to be called the Battle of Koeniggraetz; this is its true name, for Sadowa, a village on the marly Bistritz, witnessed only the partial front attack made by the forces under Prince Frederick Charles,—an attack which began at 8 a.m., and lasted until about 3 p.m., when the whole Prussian army, having received all its reinforcements, gave battle. Germany and France do not often succeed in giving the same name to any battle. Woerth is called in France Reichshoffen, or Froeschwiller; Spickeren is called Forbach; La Belle Alliance, Waterloo, etc. But let us not wander from our subject. We notice, in the first place, that three times the enemy of Prussia or of Germany leaned on a fortress. At Koeniggraetz, the Austrian army formed almost a hemicycle around the fort on the Elba River. Bazaine placed his troops in front of Metz in a straight line. In front of Sedan, the French placed themselves as well as they could in a circle. Each of these fortresses had an important river. Benedek had the Elba behind him; Bazaine had the Moselle; Sedan is on the Meuse River. At Koeniggraetz, and at Sedan, the fortresses (being too small) were fatal to the defeated armies. Bazaine, on the other hand, found a refuge for several months in Metz. As for the rivers, the Elba is far from having proved advantageous to Benedek; on its banks his retreat became a complete rout. At Sedan, the Meuse River was of more advantage to the Germans than to the French. It favored in a particular manner the circular action of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Corps. At Gravelotte, the Moselle River had no direct influence. The three battles known as 'Kaiser Wilhelms and Schlachten' were offensive on the part of the conqueror. Three times the enemy took position on heights which were partly entrenched and fortified, and each time Moltke endeavored to surround the enemy. At Koeniggraetz, the battle was decided by the march of the Second Army and of the Elba Army against the Austrian flanks; victory was secured at 7 p.m. At Sedan, victory was won early in the morning. At Gravelotte, the decisive action was fought at St. Privat. All three battles had numerous contests in woods and villages: Maslovoed, Rosberitz, St. Privat, and Bazeilles are celebrated. There was pursuit after none of these battles. Benedek's army fell back into the fortress, or halted on the Elba; at Gravelotte, the army retired into Metz; at Sedan, the battle ended by capitulation. Emperor William had three times opposed to him Generals of reputation and experience, who had previously been in command of army corps. Bazaine had commanded the Mexican expedition, and an army corps in the Italian war; MacMahon had decided the battle of Magenta in favor of the French; Benedek had distinguished himself at Solferino, where he repelled the attack on San Martino. It was noticed that in 1870, as well as in 1866, the Emperor William, despite his age, appeared on the battle-field earlier in the morning than his adversaries. At Koeniggraetz, he was on Dub Heights at 8 a.m. Benedek reached the field only at 9 a.m. The Emperor remained on horseback all that day, and until a late hour that night. At Gravelotte, an officer of his suite was killed. At Sedan, he was on Frenois Heights. Gravelotte was a battle of infantry and artillery. At Koeniggraetz, the Prussian cavalry played a great part. At Sedan, the French cavalry attacked with all their numbers. The Prussian artillery in 1866 was far from acting as well as in 1870. It lacked at Koeniggraetz a common action confided to one single commander; while, at Gravelotte and at Sedan, the artillery was at once brought into full play, and the cannon were thundering even before the infantry could reach the enemy. At Koeniggraetz, the Prussians were 215,000; the Austrians and Saxons were 220,000. At Gravelotte, there were 120,000 French, and 200,000 Germans. At Sedan, there were 130,000 French, and 200,000 Germans. Koenigraetz is the greatest battle of this century; at the battle of Liepzic there were 30,000 men less in line. At Koeniggraetz the Austrians and Saxons lost 30,000 men, the Prussians 10,000. At Gravelotte, the French lost 14,000 men, the Germans 20,000. At Sedan, the French lost 14,000, the Germans 10,000. The Austrians lost at Koeniggraetz 14 per cent of their army engaged, the Prussians, 4 per cent. The French lost at Gravelotte 11 per cent, the Germans 10 per cent. At Sedan, the French lost 10 per cent, the Germans 5 per cent."

The last vestiges of

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.

have disappeared from Paris. Keith and Sullivan brought over $35,000 or $40,000 from London after the crash there, and, as soon as they saw Paris getting too hot for them, they, together with William Bowles and Stetson, left the city. It is said they have gone to Spain or Morocco,—at all events, somewhere out of the reach of a warrant of extradition. Mr. Nathan Appleton has been decided by the French authorities to have been a partner with limited liability (*commanditaire*); but the extent of this liability has not yet been stated. At the last meeting of the creditors of the firm, one of them,

MRS. SEAVER,

gave the history of her dealings with it. She brought a letter of introduction to Charles Bowles, and a bill of exchange on the firm for $1,000. Williams Bowles received her. She did not require money, and asked to have the bill carried to her credit. She added she had likewise a letter of credit on Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool, which she would leave for safe keeping with them. A day or two afterwards, requiring some money, she called at the bank, and got $80. William Bowles prepared a paper for her, which he told her was a mere receipt for the money. She signed it. When the bankruptcy of the firm was announced, she mentioned her connection with it. She was engaged to look at the receipt she gave, and it was suggested that the $80 given her had been drawn on her letter of credit, and had not been deducted from the bill of exchange. The receipt was brought forth; examination confirmed the suspicion expressed. William Bowles and Stetson published a card in the papers denying these and other statements. She has replied:

My attention has been called to a letter published in your [the *American Register*] last issue from Messrs. William Bowles and Henry Stetson, members of the once famous House of Frauds, generally known, however, in polite circles, as the banking-house of Bowles Brothers & Co., in which they flatly refute the statements of the Committee at the last meeting of their creditors, as also do they the charge of fraud brought against them at the same time and place by myself. Now, sir, these men have fled from the iron grasp of the law. They have hidden themselves,—crawled into their den, if you will,—to spend the winter months in ease and luxury, eating the loaf of white bread which properly belongs to me and other creditors, whilst we, poor unfortunates, are obliged to nibble away upon a dry, black loaf. They have no right to speak from inside their fortress. If they are honest men, let them come forth and breathe the pure air of heaven, which is made for everybody but criminals, and thereby prove themselves as such. Let them come out in open day, unmasked, like men, and not hide like highway-robbers. In your comments upon this letter you say, "We really do not know what to think of this affair." Now, sir, this strikes me as being a very weak remark, since you are thoroughly posted in the outrageous proceedings of these men. Then you speak as though it might be possible that both the creditors and the Committee had conspired against them. You also say, "We do not care to enlarge further upon this painful subject." Now, Mr. Editor, I contend that it ought not to be painful for an editor to descant, and at length, upon the rascality of such men as the Bowles Brothers have proved to be. They say, "That we should commit fraud for £16 is too silly a charge to be listened to;" also, that my statement is "absurd." Now, I admit that it does look strange indeed, and it really is deplorable that men, who were at the time pretending to do a legitimate business, should stoop to swindle a woman out of so small a sum. Nevertheless, facts are stubborn things to get over; and whoever doubts my statement can call on my brokers, Messrs. Andrews & Co., and behold the proofs. But, when it is known that these men did stoop to swindle the "American Charitable Fund Association" out of a few hundred francs, it is not so singular that they should swindle a woman. They say no other charge of fraud has been brought against them, nor could be found by the Committee. It was not the Committee's business to go about hunting up the little fraudulent transactions of these men; but it was the duty of persons who had been dealt with by them, as I have been, to come forward and let the world know that they stood ready to draw into their net, which they had cast out in hopes of catching large fish, even the smallest one, though it did only weigh £16. But, Mr. Editor, I can furnish proof of other fraudulent transactions, both or all of which were committed by the Paris house, and during the last week of their reign, and lamentable to tell, both of the victims were ladies, and, like myself, alone in Paris. One would think, from the sneering manner in which they speak of my poor £16, that I had lost nothing more by them. But let me explain briefly. I deposited a draft which I had on them, one week before the failure, amounting to 5,062f. Mr. William Bowles, whilst looking at the draft, asked if I desired to draw anything then. I said No, but should within a day or two. I then remarked that I had a letter of credit on Brown, Shipley & Co., which he advised me to leave with them for safekeeping, which advice I acted upon, saying, however, I did not wish to make any use of it whilst I remained in Paris, as it would enable me to draw all over Europe. I desired to keep it for travelling purposes; and also remarked that my draft on him would be sufficient for my expenses whilst I remained in Paris, and, as it was French currency, I would make immediate use of it. There certainly was not, nor could there possibly have been, any misunderstanding between Mr. William Bowles and myself. A few days subsequently, I called and drew of Mr. William Bowles 400f., who had me a receipt to sign for the amount. Remember for 400f., and not £16; all the time we were speaking of francs; and he certainly knew that I supposed it to be on my draft, and not from my letters of credit, for he gave me no exchange. Three days subsequent to this transaction they failed, and I found, to my great indignation, that they had charged me with £16 on my letters of credit. Now, sir, I leave the public to determine whether or no this is a fraudulent transaction. I remain, etc., JANE GRAY SEAVER.

The newspapers have been loudly trumpeting the approaching

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Believe them, witnesses have been summoned to attend the Court Martial on the 15th of April next. We were even told the number of witnesses summoned; 147 were to give evidence on the trial, for, while 200 had been examined by the magistrate charged with the examination, 53 had been set aside because their depositions alone, with official documents, sufficed for the trial. Now I can assure you that the gist of the information is erroneous. The Government has, from the first, never intended to bring Marshal Bazaine to trial. All these rumors are put into currency solely to amuse and weary public opinion, and tire it into thinking Marshal Bazaine and his campaign an oppressive bore.

HENRI ROCHEFORT'S

easy life in St. Martin de Re Fort has excited a good deal of ire here. Efforts have been made to oblige the Government to transport him, with the other Communards, to New Caledonia. Mons. Thiers is resolved to keep him in France despite all the howls raised. The Government, however, refuses to allow Mons. Victor Hugo's newspaper, *Le Rappel*, to publish, with Henry Rochefort's signature, a novel he has written in prison, and which he has sold for $5,000 to the newspapers, reserving his right to bring it out in book-form. FOSCOLO.

"L'ONCLE SAM."

Sardou's New Play About the Americans—Its Suppression By the French Government.

Paris (Jan. 21) Correspondence of the London Daily Standard.

I telegraphed to you last night that M. Carvalho, the manager of the Vaudeville Theatre, had made a pilgrimage to Versailles, in order to persuade M. Thiers to allow M. Victorien Sardou's much-talked-of comedy, "Oncle Sam," to be played at the theatre where the same clever playright's "Rabagas" created such a furore, in more senses than one, this time last year. I should not have thought such a matter worth telegraphing about, perhaps not even worth writing about, were it not that the "Sardon-Washburne" affair promises to become our last nine days' wonder.

So many contradictory—some of them utterly absurd—versions of the affair have been circulated, that I have thought it worth while to call on Messrs. Washburne and Sardou, the two people most likely to know the truth about the matter. The whole story is so characteristic of the anomalous regime—neither "fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herring"—under which we vegetate, that I make no apology for relating the facts as told me by Messrs. Sardon and Washburne, with the remark, in passing, that the stories of both gentlemen agree in the smallest details with one another.

Some weeks back, M. Sardou, the author of "Oncle Sam," sent in the MS. of his play to the members of that mighty and mysterious body, the Censure, to receive their approbation, without which, I need hardly say, no dramatic work can be put on the stage in Paris. The MS. was returned to M. Sardou in due course, with the simple observation that some of the author's quips at that highly-respectable body, the municipality of New York, might possibly be taken for allusions to MM. Mortu and Bonvalet, two radical ex-members of the Municipal Council of Paris, the former of whom is actually in prison for swindling. M. Sardou at once promised to tone down this part of his play, and no further objection was made by the Censure. M. Carvalho, who has had three other pieces stopped recently by the higher powers, set about rehearsing "Oncle Sam" with great activity, and the *premiere* was announced for the 15th inst. Some time back the *Figaro*, having surreptitiously obtained a copy of the manuscript of the forthcoming play, published a sketch of the plot, and hinted that Mr. Washburne might have something to say in the matter. Thereupon, M. Jules Simon, the younger, who is a much greater radical than his father, since that worthy member of the "Internationale" has become a minister, interested himself in the matter, and came to a rehearsal of the new piece by the author of "Rabagas." The budding republicanism of the youthful Simon was, it seems, greatly scandalized by the manner in which M. Sardou dealt with Republicans "over the water," and he egged on his sire into bringing the whole affair before a Cabinet Council. The result of this was that a few days afterward, M. Sardou, not a little to his astonishment, was requested to attend again before the Censure, and informed that his piece could not be allowed to be performed unless he (M. Sardou) called upon the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, and obtained that gentleman's consent, in writing, to the play being put on the stage. "I will never ask the leave of a foreign Minister to have a play by a French author played in the capital of France," was M. Sardon's very natural answer. The Censure was inflexible; and so the matter stood for a few days, when a friend of poor Mr Carvalho's, who is naturally the greatest sufferer by the non-production of a piece he had the good right to expect would fill his theatre for one hundred nights, called at the American Legation, and saw Mr. Washburne's son, who is Second Secretary of Legation, and asked him to read the manuscript of the play. This young Mr. Washburne good-naturedly consented to do, though he warned M. M—— that he was sure that his father would never think of taking any steps in a matter which did not in the least concern him. Not only did Mr. Washburne, Jr., read the manuscript, but in order to show that there was not the smallest ground for the pretext that the Americans in Paris were likely to be offended by the production of "Uncle Sam," he accepted an invitation to be present at a rehearsal of the piece, and set the actors right in the pronunciation of the American language whenever words from that tongue occurred. When Mr. Washburne himself returned from the United States, he said that he could not even read the manuscript, and that, if any application were made to him, either on the part of M. Sardou or the Government, his reply must be that he could not possibly notice the matter in any way, as it was one totally foreign to his attributions as Minister of the United States in Paris. And there the matter remained, and, as I telegraphed to you, poor M. Carvalho went yesterday to Versailles, in the hope of softening the heart of M. Thiers.

I would beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the beautiful working of our free Republican and (thank goodness!) provisional institutions in all this business; for it is plain enough that Mr. Washburne is a mere scapegoat in the whole affair, and the real sting is in the fact that M. Jules Simon is afraid that M. Sardou's satire of American institutions, or, perhaps, one should rather say, of the abuses of American institutions, may possibly hurt that apparently feeble plant called French Republicanism. For if there were really all this excessive and exaggerated tenderness about the feelings of the Americans, why did the Censure sanction the production of M. Sardou's piece at the outset without a word being said about American susceptibilities, or Mr. Washburne, or anything else, but two Paris ex-municipal councilors?

Besides, M. Jules Simon can hardly be ignorant that an English translation of the piece had actually been sold to Mr. Daly, the lessee of the Fifth Avenue Theatre at New York, and was to have been brought out, had not Mr. Daly's theatre been burnt, under the eyes of those very Americans about whose feelings M. Thiers' Government has become so strangely careful, and in a language which our cousins certainly understood a good deal better than they do that in which M. Sardou writes. Well, the Empire, at all events, was by no means so delicate, for if there was ever a satire on the manners of the reign of the Third Napoleon, that satire was to be found in the *Famille Benoiton*, to whose authorship this same M. Victorien Sardou was not exactly a stranger, and which had a quite astounding success.

Paris (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the New York Times.

Sardou attacks the Republic, and, in order to make the Republic detestable, he shows the odious morals of the people in the model Republic of the world. He draws the most outrageous picture his talent will allow, and holds it up to the French: "You want the Republic," he says, "*voila* the results of republicanism under the very best of conditions." I am told by one who has seen the two first acts, that is an indecent attack upon all American women. They are represented as free-lovers, but the French idea of free-love is open debauchery. According to Sardon, American manners allow a "Miss" to speak of her children, and to discuss with a friend the probabilities of paternity, she never being quite sure which of a dozen friends is the father of any particular child. I am only speaking from hearsay, and hence cannot be accurate in detail; but of this I am sure, that the loose ribaldry of modern French dramatists, tensified by the passion of Victorien Sardou, is freely applied to all American women. For the sake of damaging the Republic in France, he slanders without stint the fair fame of our countrywomen. The piece is said to be dirty beyond description, worse than the immoral dramas of Dumas, because he is able to say of American ladies what he would not be allowed to say of the *hetaires* of his own country. But the play has been forbidden, and Sardou now thinks of putting it upon the English. In order to do this, however, he has to strike out some of the peculiar features which would apply to America, and to modify his language from open to half-disguised obscenity. The purpose of this change is money, for the whole town would eagerly rush to see the "suppressed play," which, although horribly cut and mangled by the censure, yet preserved hints of its former tone and action.

—A too-faithful dog came very near being responsible for the death of his master, in Scranton, Pa. The canine was following his owner, Mr. John Snyder, a gentleman of 70 years, when the latter was overcome by the intense cold, and fell in the snow on the street. The old gentleman's predicament was discovered by a watchman, but all efforts of the latter to afford relief were frustrated by the dog, who would not allow him to approach the prostrate form. Finally a party of laborers came along, the trusty dog was driven off with clubs, and the old man rescued just in time to save his life, although very badly frost-bitten.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY

A "Yankee Ring" Alarm Over the Border.

The Concern to be Part of the Northern Pacific.

The Feeling in Canada.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 10, 1873.

A question of importance will necessarily occupy a considerable amount of public attention in connection with Manitoba in the course of a short time. During the time that the Northwest was simply the "Great Northwest," unknown and undefined,—when the Hudson Bay Company held sway over the then populated part of the country,—the duty levied on goods for any part of that territory was 4 per cent *ad valorem*. The country was so far away from the usual track of commerce, and so thoroughly isolated and without the means of communication with the rest of the world, that, to allow people a chance to live, the rates of custom levied were on the lowest possible scale. There are quite a few who think that to charge them the full rate at present, and until they have regular railway communication, would be rather hard; and the Government, in the Constitution of the Province, provided that the duties payable in Rupert's Land should remain unchanged for three years. That period expires in May next, and hence the problem comes to be solved anew. The three years have given Manitoba no relief in the transport service, although the population has very largely increased, and strong efforts are being made to induce emigrants to settle there. There cannot be any question as to the heaviness with which a full duty upon goods, the freight upon which is as heavy as, if not heavier than, when the chest of tea was dragged over 300 miles of prairie by oxen, would fall upon the people. This brings one to the

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY,

the contract for which was let at Ottawa the other day. This contract, according to the statements of Ministerial journals, provides for railway-communication with Fort Garry being secured by the 31st of December, 1874. But with what portion of the country this communication is going to be established, is more than I profess to know. The leading Opposition papers discuss all the probabilities, and frankly make the confession that I have made. The route from Lake Nipissing, they say, is through a region not yet discovered, and would be the work of many years. That from Thunder Bay is not the scheme approved of by the Government, desirable though they think it would be; moreover, it would require a much longer period than two years to complete it. They profess to be unable to see the possibility of connection being established with Fort Garry and any point, with the exception of Pembina, which they concede as quite possible; but the act does not provide for such a branch being constructed, nor has any subsidy been granted it. The solution of the matter they profess to see in a railway from Winnipeg to the United States frontier at Port Duluth; thence through a few hundred miles

OF UNITED STATES TERRITORY;

and, if the Northern Pacific could get the money it wants, it would thence connect with Pembina before the end of 1874. I think what gives greatest color to this latter theory, is the statement of Sir Hugh Allan,—so far as that statement could be understood,—at Peterboro, about a month ago, and the fact that Sir Hugh is a member of the Company who have taken the contract. It seems to me a most mysterious business altogether. The Ministerial organs sounded loudly the failure of the unfavorable predictions of the "Grits," to the effect that the policy upon which the Administration chiefly based their claims on the suffrages of the people at the late elections had gone to smash, and announced with a flourish that the contract for the "Canada Pacific" had been let. According to the utterances of Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues during the late campaign, the railway they proposed to build was an entirely Canadian route, at any rate, although the precise locality through which it was to pass seemed rather indefinite.

I am sorry to see that the desire to make the existence of

CORRUPT CONNECTIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

a charge against each other has become mutual on the part of both Ministerialists and Oppositionists. On Saturday, rumors were largely circulated in Opposition circles here that American gold and influence are at the bottom of the whole arrangement, and that it has been openly boasted in New York that funds were furnished, by a "ring" in the United States, to Sir John A. Macdonald, to bribe and corrupt the electors; and also that the parties furnishing these moneys are now backing up the ostensible promoters of the Canada Pacific. This is clear, at least, that the St. John (New Brunswick) *Telegraph*, the organ of Sir Hugh Allan, has come boldly forward in favor of an American route, in connection with the American Northern Pacific Railroad. But I do not think that, even taking for granted that the Government did favor such a route, it would be any proof of corrupt influences acting upon them from New York. The principal fault to be found with them would be the abandonment of their recognized policy, without the sanction of the country. As a matter of national policy, also, such a course might be questioned. But the practice of imputing to each other probable illegitimate connections with our United States brethren is one which

CANNOT BE TOO MUCH DEPRECATED.

By harping too much on that string, an important position which the "Goits," or Reformers, had pretended to have taken up, would be virtually abandoned, much to the regret of the better-thinking and less-extreme part of the community. But I am not of opinion that this outburst is of anything more than momentary importance. The fact is, that Canadians are glad to welcome American capital amongst them, and avail themselves of American enterprise, when the transaction takes place fairly and above-board. What raises their bile is, that they should be taken advantage of by their own friends, and that what they had a right to believe was going to be a purely Canadian railway should be limited or controlled by any "foreign interest." It is then that we hear of the country being debauched with Yankee gold, that we will be at the mercy of a Yankee "ring," and sundry other things that, in a short time, cannot fail to sound strangely in the ears of those who uttered them.

There is no denying the fact, however, that

CONSIDERABLE UNEASINESS EXISTS

in the public mind with regard to the issue, and the extraordinary reticence of the Government organs does not by any means tend to allay the panic. They have intimated that the charter is ready, only awaiting the return of the Governor General to Montreal to be "signed, sealed, and delivered;" and also that terms have been fairly made and completed with the contractors. The public, therefore, justly ask why are those terms kept secret, and why should we go into this affair blindfolded? It is perfectly natural that this reticence should create doubt and give rise to the suspicion that there really is

A HITCH IN THE AFFAIR.

If there is none, I cannot see any reason for keeping the transaction such a terrible secret. I hope it is only some misapprehension, for it is really for the interest of Canada, and most certainly likely to produce a healthy feeling towards the United States, that we should have some direct communication with Manitoba, and all the members of our somewhat scattered Dominion.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION---DISCRIMINATION.

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Feb. 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have seen a great deal of late in newspapers about railroad monopolies and their excessive freight and passenger rates, and their discriminating against certain localities, which is to some extent the cause of the depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the Northwest. And I see that the tariff also is being brought into the question of transportation, but I have not seen it presented as it appears to me,—discriminating against the farmer of the Northwest, and in favor of the farmer of the East, and therefore the cause of part of our grievances. Our troubles are not on account of our failure to produce, as our crops are abundant, and our produce is bring a fair price in the markets of Europe, to which our surplus farm produce must go for market; but on account of high rates of transportation to those markets. The freight is so high that, when our produce reaches the seaboard, the freight being deducted, the farmer of the Northwest is left a very small share of the gross proceeds.

Therefore, cheap transportation is what we need, and railroads are the kind of transportation mostly used, on account of their speed and safety of transit. There are duties on a great many articles, such as iron and lumber, which are used in building railroads, increasing the cost in proportion to the duties on such articles, and increasing the capital in railroads and rolling stock, which increases dividends in proportion to the capital invested; and likewise there are duties on a great many articles consumed and worn by those employed in operating railroads, which increase their expenses in proportion as such duties increase the cost of articles used by them, and therefore should and do increase their wages in proportion; and also there are duties on coal and a great many other articles used by railroads, which, taken altogether, greatly increase the cost of operating railroads; and it is a known fact that larger dividends and expenses must be met by larger gross earnings and higher freights on railroads. The tariff acts as a toll levied for revenue upon all passengers, goods, and produce passing over all lines of transportation, as the rate per mile is fixed by the amount of duty on the articles used and consumed by each line of transportation, and our geographical location compels us to use a great deal more transportation than the East,—as I will explain by supposing that Farmer A lives 100 miles from New York, and produces one car-load of wheat for market, and ships it by railroad to New York. In transporting that car of wheat 100 miles, it consumes—

	Material.	Duty.
One-fourth ton of coal, at $4.00 per ton	$1.00	....
Duty on coal, $1.00 per ton	....	$ .25
Wear and tear on iron, ½ lb. per mile, 50 lbs of iron, at 4 cents per lb	$2.00	....
Duty on iron, 1 cent per lb	....	.50
	$3.00	$ .75

Now, I will suppose Farmer B lives in Iowa, 1,600 miles from New York, and produces one car load of wheat for market, and his wheat goes to the same market as A's; so he ships to New York, 1,600 miles. It consumes one ton of coal every 400 miles:

	Material.	Duty.
Four tons of coal, at $4.00 per ton	$16.00	....
Duty on coal, at $1.00 per ton	....	$4.00
Wear and tear on iron, ½ lb per mile, 800 lbs of iron, at 4 cents per lb	$32.00	....
Duty on iron, 1 cent per lb	....	8.00
	$48.00	$12.00

As it makes no difference whether the tariff is high or low, A pays $1 and B $16.

It is quite plain that farmer B should pay for the materials used in the transportation of his wheat, which his distance from the seaboard necessitates. But it is not so plain that farmer B's distance from the seaboard, which is a natural disadvantage, should compel him to pay $12 in duties for revenue, while farmer A pays 75 cents for the same purpose on the same amount of produce.

It operates the same both to and from the seaboard, and with all articles. In fact, the tariff operates as an export-duty, which increases as the distance from the seaboard increases. Therefore, the Northwest have claims which, if thrown in the scale of justice, would outweigh the $70,000,000 export-duty claim of the South.

Now, I have explained my views in my farmer way; and, if there is any one who is in favor of a tariff for revenue, or of ultra protection, who will show that the theory I have advanced is a fallacy, he will confer a favor upon a great many farmers of the Northwest, by removing those feelings that arise in the breast when we believe that we are discriminated against either by railroad monopolies or the legislation of Congress.

J. C. H.

KING FERDINAND'S YANKEE WIFE.

From a Shoe Shop to a Royal Palace—What "Her Majesty" Did in New York.

From the New York Sun.

It is not generally known that one of the queens of Europe at the present time is an American lady of decidedly humble descent. She is the wife of King Ferdinand of Portugal, who, finding the duties of his office incongenial to his retiring tastes, abdicated a few years ago, and, making, during his trip to Paris, the acquaintance of a very good-looking actress, offered her in 1869 his heart and hand, which she joyfully accepted. They were married with considerable pomp at Lisbon, and the actress, although she is no reigning queen, is treated by her royal relatives with all the respect due to her husband's exalted rank, and she is addressed as "my sister" by Queen Maria Pia, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel, and as "Her Majesty" by her attendants and servants.

King Ferdinand's wife was born in 1840, in Boston, where her father was a poor German shoemaker, and she has many acquaintances in New York. Her name previous to her marriage was Eliza Hensler. She attended the public schools of her native city until she was 14 years of age. She was then a beautiful, rosy-cheeked girl, with large blue eyes, and a wealth of golden ringlets. Moreover, she possessed a very fine voice, and an operatic manager who had heard her sing at a school examination prevailed upon her old father to let him send her to a renowned music teacher and have her prepared for the stage. The old man joyfully consented. Young Eliza proved a very excellent pupil, and two years afterward she made her *debut* in this city, at the Academy of Music, in Arditi's opera "The Spy." Although Mme. Lagrange sang in the same piece, Miss Hensler achieved a decided success, and was engaged for the season. Her brother, or cousin, who had enabled her to appear at the Academy of Music, was at that time leader of the chorus, and remained in that position for several years afterward. In 1858 Miss Hensler returned to Boston and appeared there on the stage with decided success. She then went to Paris to study her profession more thoroughly under Auber and Thomas, and sang repeatedly at the Grand Opera, without, however, meeting with much encouragement. She was glad to accept an engagement at the royal opera of Lisbon, where she sang for several years, and became a great favorite of the public. It was there already, perhaps, that King Ferdinand became acquainted with and enamored of her; but the King's first wife was then alive, and it was not until after her death that he made advances to Miss Eliza Hensler, who had meanwhile returned to Paris, where she made a somewhat precarious living by giving music lessons, a severe cold having greatly impaired the beauty and strength of her voice.

Her royal husband is said to be exceedingly fond of his Boston wife. They have two children, and their happiness is much commented upon in Lisbon, where it is well known that the present King does not live on the best of terms with his highborn Italian consort.

Credit Mobilier.

The following anecdote has been reproduced to illustrate why the majority in Congress take no action against the corruption exhibited by the Credit Mobilier investigation:

Mr. Lincoln had been retained as counsel for a fellow accused of stealing six fine hogs. The trial came on, and the witnesses for the State proved the theft beyond all question, and identified Mr. Lincoln's client as the thief. When the testimony had closed, Mr. Lincoln turned to the thief, and said: "I see no ground for any defence in this case, sir. If the witnesses are to be believed, you are guilty, and I cannot make anything else out of it!"

"Never mind my guilt," said the confiding client. "Jes' get up and abuse them witnesses like the devil, and spread yourself on general principles."

Mr. Lincoln did as he was told. The jury retired, and in less than half an hour, much to the surprise of Court and counsel, returned a verdict of "not guilty!"

"I don't understand this," said Mr. Lincoln, turning to his client as he spoke; "these fellows must have misunderstood."

"Not a d—d bit of it," answered the sagacious client, with a knowing wink. "You see, Squire, *every one of them ere fellers had a piece of them hogs!*"

A Rough Joke on a Liberal Man.

From the Dubuque Telegraph.

Some time ago Hon. D. N. Cooley, of this city, in the extreme goodness of his [illegible] nature, proposed to the Methodist Church brethren of McGregor that he would deliver a lecture at McGregor for the benefit of the church. As [illegible] as a stimulus to the church people to make [illegible] the most of the lecture he promised to give as much out of his own pocket as the brethren at McGregor would raise by the sale of tickets to the lecture.

The McGregor brethren took Brother Cooley at his word, and, to all appearances took advantage of his generous proposition. They put the price of tickets to the lecture at a dollar each, and made extraordinary efforts to sell them, disposing of, it is said, two thousand tickets. To keep his promise,—which we have no doubt Brother Cooley will do,—it will take $2,000 to do it. It was all fair enough to sell all the tickets possible, but to put the price of them to a dollar was a little out of order. We have no doubt Mr. Cooley will laugh as heartily at the way the affair has taken as any of those will who have been engaged in making his liberal proposition cost him so dearly.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Attempt to Influence a Judge by a Private Letter.

He Indignantly Returns It, Unread---Its Contents.

Dismissal of the "Z. I. P." Injunction Suit.

A Prepossessing Cooper Who Turned "Sport."

INTERFERENCE WITH THE COURSE OF JUSTICE.

Judge Gary, yesterday, received a letter, whilst presiding at the Criminal Court, addressed "To the Honorable Judge Gary, Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County (now at the Criminal Court), old Court House, Clark street, near Washington street, City." On opening it, he found it indorsed, "In the Superior Court of Cook County, Charles R. Doran *vs.* Amanda M. Doran. Divorce. Case No. 41,877. Private. Upon hastily reading which note he wrote on the envelope: "This inclosure is marked 'private,' and I won't read it, nor hold any communication of that kind as to my official duties. Joseph E. Gary."

The document was then ordered to be taken away, and it is now among the records of the Courts. Its contents are too gross and libellous to be printed in this journal, and only a careful summary can be given.

The "General," having before him the fear of the reporters, and knowing from previous experience how surely anything of interest in his case would find its way into the papers, is probably at this moment chuckling over the success of his notable scheme to gain the ear of the Court without publicity. By the time his startled eyes have glanced at the heading of this article, he will have found out his mistake.

He addresses the Court in true legal form, on the orthodox legal foolscap, and begins by stating that his wife, Amanda M. Doran, is endeavoring in every conceivable way to traduce and injure his character, and, if possible, to carry away his children. He charges her with various objectional adjectives, and affirms that she has another husband living. With sublime disregard of the assertion just made, that she was endeavoring to carry off his children, he then says that she is keeping them at No. 205 Walnut street, "where she is now cohabiting with the destroyer of his peace;" yet not altogether cohabiting—which means living together, or dwelling together, as husband and wife—for, a few lines on, he says that the "destroyer" "has been seen to visit the house frequently,"—which might very easily be the case, and no great harm done. He appeals to His Honor for protection against these manifold evils, as well as that His Honor will cause the attachment pending against him to be withdrawn. Next, he asserts that Amanda is constantly annoying him by calling at his present place of business, and insulting him grossly; and he pathetically asks, "may it please your Honor, is that *woman*, or her company, fit companions for the Society of my children? Is she the proper Custodian of their Morals? I am sure your Honor will certainly think not." Then he goes on: I have kept silent all from the beginning, and submitted to having my name, for the last Month, in the daily papers. Her guilt can be fully established before your Honor, and to your entire satisfaction; but I have bore all, knowing and fully believing that your Honor would give me justice, and place my children in my hands in this world, to prepare them for a glorious future." Next, he repeats the demand for the custody of the children in more formal language, desiring that their grandmother shall have their exclusive control and guardianship, alleging that that person is a lady of means, and a moral, pious woman. Then he says that he has been in the employ of such and such a firm for the past ten years, that his employers will disprove various charges made against him in Mrs. Doron's cross-bill, and that he will furnish "all the bonds" that his Honor may require "for the faithful performance of his trust." It appears that the poor fellow has been sick and in trouble, for he says, "Only think, your Honor, what are my feelings, placed upon a sick bed as I have been for over two weeks, with a worried, anxious mind, knowing where my children are, viz. In the Company of a —— and her Companions, and I am quite sure your Honor will release me from the attachment now pending against me, and issue an Order from your Honorable Court for the possession of my children. I humbly thank your Honor for the interest you have shown in my case in refusing to gratify the whims of a bad woman, and her still more base advocate and attorney, who, in conjunction with her, is endeavoring to destroy me, and whose character (this is becoming a little mixed), if fully known (as I know it) to the Chicago Bar, would not be permitted to sit in it. He concludes: "So far, thank God, I have preserved my Honor intact, and I hold it more dearly than my Life. Hoping that my prayer will be granted by your Honor, I remain Your Honor's obedient servant, CHARLES R. DORAN, late Brevet Major General, U. S. A., and attorney-at-law, No. 493 West Indiana street."

The honorable and learned counsel who has taken up the cudgels on behalf of Mrs. Doran will probably find some harder work for the late B. M. G. of the U. S. A., and A. at L., to do than write private epistles to Judge Gary.

There never was a truer saying than that the moment a man begins to take the conduct of his case out of the hands of his attorney, he begins also to show what an ass is hidden under the clothing he wears.

THE Z. I. P. INJUNCTION SUIT.

Judge Farwell yesterday decided the motion to dissolve the injunction granted in J. R. Bickerdike v. Ferd. W. Peck, on the 31st prox. An answer was filed in the case of the 2d inst. The bill alleged violation on parole agreement in disposing of certain shares of stock. The answer denied the agreement, and further stated that, if the bill referred to a gratuitous statement given as a favor, after the sale of stock made last spring was consummated, that there was not even a violation of such statement. The Court intimated that he did not think any contract, as alleged in the bill was made by Mr. Peck, and if there was, that there was no attempt at violation thereat. The Court therefore dissolved the injunction and dismissed the bill. The answer of defendant further alleged that the complainant had, in the same negotiation, namely, the sale of the stock referred to, last spring, fraudulently and intentionally tendered to the defendant a fraudulent deed containing other property and of much less value than the agreement called for, after the complainant had accepted and agreed to execute the deed originally made the basis of agreement, this point being urged to show the character of plaintiff. A suggestion of damages was allowed.

RAILWAY CASES.

The hearing of the case of Knutson v. the Cincinnati, Pittsburgh & St. Louis Railroad Company yesterday commenced in Judge Tree's Court. Sivert Knutson, the father-in-law of Mr. Matson, the respected Clerk of the South Side Police Court, was walking on Desplaines street, in November, 1871, when a locomotive belonging to the defendant came up, without warning, and knocked him down, inflicting horrible injuries, of which he died. The damages asked for are $5,000.

Yesterday, the jury in the suit Budinger v. the Michigan Central Railroad Company was decided in favor of the plaintiff, a verdict being given for $5,000, the full amount claimed. The usual motions to delay payment were made.

AN ESTATE SOLD.

The Assignee of the estate of Farnsworth, Brown & Co. yesterday reported to the Court. The debts are $180,000, of which $134,383.82 have been proved; and the assets consisted of stock of goods, store, fixtures, and furniture, valued at $65,000 per invoice prices, which it was found impossible to sell at a fair and reasonable rate, in consequence of the lateness of the season for such a class of goods (hats, caps, furs, etc.) The best offers obtained were at the rate of 30 per cent on the dollar, for some time, and the Assignee gave up the idea of selling for the present. A meeting of the principal creditors, however, recently took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, at which it was decided that bids should be received for one week. On the bids being opened, it was found that that of King Brothers, at 44 per cent, was the highest, and the Assignee prays the assent of the Court to the sale on those terms, which the Court yesterday gave, subject to objections by Monday next. The adjourned meeting of creditors will take place on the 27th.

A COOPER TURNED "SPORT."

John H. Maxwell is a cooper, described as of prepossessing appearance, who has turned his attention to sporting matters, in preference to coopering, for the means of living. He is now, and is chronically, in a state of "waiting for something to turn up." His wife, Lizzie, who describes herself as brought up in a Christian family, wants to be divorced from him, finding that her husband's sporting tendencies leave him constantly impecunious, or as he himself more choicely expresses it, "out of luck;" added to which, she is by her own labor compelled to provide for the family, including the sporting John. This festive husband would probably have been endured, had his sporting tendencies not lured him too often to the flowing bowl, at the side of which he now perpetually lingers, to the disgust, annoyance, and expense of the Christianly brought up Lizzie. So Lizzie wants a divorce, the prepossessing graces of the honest cooper being lost in the drunken vices of the seedy sport.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The Commercial Insurance Company's adjourned meeting of creditors is fixed for the 6th March proximo, when a jolly time may be anticipated.

Proceedings in the matter of Levi Vanderhoof are to be dimissed unless objections be filed in ten days.

In the matter of James D. Robertson, a bankrupt, a denial was yesterday filed.

A discharge was entered, yesterday, in the matter of D. J. Mitchell.

GENERAL NOTES.

A petition was filed, yesterday, by S. M. Duffield, of Philadelphia, in the matter of H. E. Hubbard, bankrupt, praying that the United States Marshal be directed to give up to him a parcel of goods, valued at $212, forwarded by him to Hubbard before his bankruptcy, and not delivered, but which had been seized as part of the estate. Register Hibbard was directed to take proof.

The Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company yesterday filed a large number of suits in assumpsit, in the United States District Court, against debtors on premium notes of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Illinois, $1,000 each. The names will be found among the new suits.

An examination as to William Young & Co.'s "put" claims yesterday took place before Register Hibbard, in the matter of Chandler & Pomeroy, bankrupts. The other creditors contest the right of the class of creditors known as "put" holders to share in the distribution of the estate.

Judge Rogers will call 136 to 147, inclusive. Judge Booth will call 159, 161 to 170. Judge Porter will call 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 to 58, 60, 61, 62, 65 to 70, inclusive.

It was arraignment day, yesterday, in the Criminal Court.

Judge Gary will sit in the Superior Court on Saturday.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company et al. v. Oscar E. Snyder and William B. McChesney; patent infringment suit. ——Same v. Alfred Shibley; same.——Same v. Franz Linstow; same.——Morton Culver, Assignee of Tengel Halvorsen, v. T. W. Heineman and M. Stern; assumpsit, $500.——E. S. Jaffray & Co. v. William Reid; assumpsit, $5,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—James K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company; suits on premium notes of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Illinois, in assumpsit $1,000 each, against Eli Jennings, John E. Owsley, John Workmeister, John Schoer, John H. Wolfield, Mathias Lillig, D. C. Rolberg, R. W. Grannis, John O'Keefe, Mrs. E. B. Leib, Michael Thometz, Charles Behm, John R. Dickenson, William Oakey, Joseph Crocker, Joseph Shepard, John M. Mathy, Mrs. Eliza Hildreth and W. T. Hildreth, Anton Zuefers, A. J. Tris, William Kollman, Herbert Hebeler, E. W. Wamer, Louis Kurth, Peter Lush, Helmuth Glamman, Mrs. Margaret Huber, G. L. Feidler, Joseph Menard, Mathias Zipfel, A. D. Myer, Hugh Lewis, Mrs. Mary Riepel, William Ruehl, Aug. Fisher, Anton Buscher, Henry Groesheim and Henry Kreikemeyer, Mrs. Mary Jounk, F. Kunehl, Michael Butler, M. Shoup, E. Williams, John Gundlach Charles Farnow, Thomas Egan, Charles Gramman, Ellefe Hanson, Henry Nauss, Anton Graff, Bernard Weisselbaum, John P. Foss, and W. Freiber.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,857—Sokup et al. v. Bernard Schram. 5,858—Lehman & Gamp v. George M. High, executor, Augustus and John M. French; mechanics' lien.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,299—Westliche Hildise Bund v. Wm. Boening, Gustavus Hahn, and Gottlieb Boger; debt, $2,000, damages, $600. 42,300—John C. White v. Wm. Lann and Wm. Hickey; ejectment, $1,000. 42,301—Samuel F. Hawley and George R. Thorne v. Wm. Herman and Fred'k Morgenthaler; assumpsit, $500. 42,302—Samuel S. Greeley v. Roderick Clark and Craig Sharpe; assumpsit, $200. 42,303—Michael Ross et al. v. Walsh Brothers; confession of judgment, $750.80. 42,304—G. W. Parent, for use, etc., v. Florence A. Weage; assumpsit, $4,000. 42,305—Ciara G. Duck et al. v. Albert Cudney and Samuel T. Hawley; debt, $708.34; damages, $1,000. 42,306—Lizzie Maxwell v. John H. Maxwell; divorce. 42,307—J. W. Williams & Co. v. William F. Woodruff and Edward Ely; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,308—Hy. F. Lewis v. William Hensch, Charles Kupper, John Zilk, and Frederick Steiber; ejectment, $1,000. 42,309—Chamberlin v. Chamberlin; bill for divorce. 42,310—Union Akron Cement Company v. J. A. Garland; assumpsit, $600. 42,311—Samuel Clair Sutherland v. George A. Chambers; assumpsit, $600. 42,312—John Culver v. Ellen Riley; ejectment, $5,000. 42,313—French & Todd v. F. R. Thormeyer; assumpsit, $500. 42,314—Same v. A. St. Cave; assumpsit, $500. 42,315—Hy. Killian and Hy. Schleik v. Anne St. Clair and P. A. Cochran; assumpsit, $500.

IOWA SCHOOLS.

From the records of the Iowa State Superintendent of Public Instruction are taken the following statistics for the school-year ending Sept. 15, 1872:

Number of township districts	1,317
Number of independent districts	400
Number of sub-districts	8,424
Number of graded schools	400
Number of ungraded schools	8,163
Number of youth between 5 and 21—males, 243,522; females, 230,828	474,350
Number of youth enrolled in the schools	349,633
Total average attendance	218,131
Average number of months schools have been taught	6 mos 14 d's
Number of teachers employed—males, 5,888; females, 9,305	15,193
Average compensation for teachers per month, males	$36.04
Average compensation of teachers, per month, females	$29.32
Average cost of tuition per week for each pupil	42
Number of school houses—frame, 7,106; brick, 624; stone, 254; log, 251	8,235
Total value of school houses	$7,460,381.19
Total value of apparatus	$ 112,718.75
Number of volumes in district libraries	11,659
Number of teachers' certificates granted	12,326
Number of applicants rejected	2,176
Number of certificates revoked	36
Number of teachers who have had no experience	2,809
Number of teachers who have taught less than one year	2,679
Number of persons attending private schools	9,588

The Home Savings Bank.

This new bank, with a capital of $50,000, opened its doors for business at No. 58 South Halsted street, on yesterday. The Directors are A. M. Billings, Jacob Beidler, Carlile Mason, A. L. Chetlain, G. W. Stanford, George W. Fuller, and M. A. Hoyne. The officers are A. M. Billings, President; Jacob Beidler, Vice President, and H. H. Blake, Cashier. This bank being centrally located, confining itself to legitimate business in its line, and the well-known character of its Directors, cannot fail to make it one of the permanent and reliable banking institutions of our city.

The Great Closing Out Sale.

Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co. are, during the present week, offering extraordinary inducements to the public in the disposal of their retail stock. The date of the closing out of this department is drawing nigh, and as it is the determination of the firm to close out entirely, they are making great sacrifices. Their loss is the purchaser's gain. There is still enough of their once enormous retail stock on hand to give customers a chance to select what they want, and as the prices are now lower than ever, the opportunity to buy good things at low prices has come indeed. It will not soon be repeated in this city, and should not be lost.

The U. S. Five Per Cent Funded Loan.

Having had intimation that the time for receiving subscriptions to the 5 per cent Funded Loan was too short for timely action on the part of banks and other institutions, we are able, under special arrangement with the Syndicate (although the books have closed), to receive subscriptions, and make exchanges for a limited amount. Parties who desire to subscribe or exchange any issues of 5-20s, should give the matter attention at once.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

Equal to the Best,

and cheaper than all others. Such is the new Wilson under-feed sewing machine. Perfected after years of study and experimenting, simple, light running and durable, does every grade of light and heavy sewing, and equal to the best sewing machine made for family use, and is sold $15 cheaper than all others. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

—The difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee is well illustrated by a little correspondence of the Minister of War at Paris, General de Cissey, with Marshal MacMahon. General Cissey writes: "It has come to my knowledge that some officers are wearing crape on their swords in memory of Napoleon III. I would recall to such officers that, since the decree of *decheance* against Napoleon III., the mourning is merely private, and should be signified by crape on the arm, and not upon the sword."

THE KENNELLY MURDER.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest Upon the Body.

Great Difficulty Experienced in Locating the Guilt.

A Witness Who is Anxious to Establish His Own Drunkenness.

The Investigation Postponed---Three Suspected Parties Held in Custody.

The inquest in the case of John Kennelly, who was beaten to death on West Kinzie street last Sunday night, was continued yesterday at No. 151 Bremer street, his late residence. The investigation occupied the entire time between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, and even then nothing that could be called positive proof as to the murderer had been ascertained. The examination was conducted by Coroner Stephens and Detective Dixon. Some of the witnesses whose testimony is given below certainly know more about the bloody affair than they are willing to tell, and a careful perusal of their evidence, such as it is, will show that they differ materially on some important points concerning suspected parties. Detective Dixon is satisfied that he knows the murderer, but there has not been sufficient proof given yet to justify his arrest and arraignment on the serious charge. It is believed, however, that the needed evidence will be procured before the jury sits again.

The following testimony was heard yesterday:

OFFICER THOMAS MALONEY

was further examined. He testified that when he tried the doors of the saloon the second time, after 10 o'clock, he was accompanied by Officer Woods. There was no person lying in the yard then. Witness tried all the doors of O'Callaghan's place at 8 o'clock and at 10 o'clock. There was nothing in the alley or yard then. It would have been impossible not to see a man if he lay where the pool of blood was found. Examined the place from 12 to half-past 12 o'clock that night. Saw drops of blood on the ash pile. Examined the stairs leading to the second story, the wood shed, the beer barrels, and also the steps leading to the saloon. Discovered no stains of blood on the latter. There was no person in the saloon at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock a little boy and girl were in it. Was told by O'Callaghan that Kennelly was in his place and got a glass of cider and a bottle of pop between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. O'Callaghan said that Kennelly was not under the influence of liquor at the time.

OFFICER JAMES WOOD

testified that he met Officer Maloney at the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night. We walked as far as O'Callaghan's saloon, and looked in. The light was dim. Saw a woman or a girl in the place. Maloney went to the rear, and when he returned said that there was no person in the saloon. We then walked away. Was not present when the body was found in the yard.

MARTIN FLAVIN,

bartender at O'Callaghan's saloon, testified that he closed up the saloon at 8 o'clock last Sunday evening. Then went to bed up stairs, ascending by the front stairs. Did not see any person up stairs. Was on duty all day Sunday except when at meals—breakfast between 9 and 10, dinner at 2. Was drunk at the time of going to bed. Kennelly was in the saloon at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Do not remember who was in the saloon at 5 o'clock. Was tending bar from 5 till 8 that evening, and made several mistakes. Went up stairs before the proprietor. Could not say what time Kennelly left the saloon. He could not have been there all the afternoon. There was some trouble in the saloon about noon. Kennelly was not engaged in it. Saw Kennelly drink whiskey during the afternoon, William Kennelly, brother of the deceased, was in the saloon during the day. Knew nothing about deceased being injured until told on the following morning by Officer Maloney. Was so drunk as to be unable to remember what transpired during the afternoon. Did not remain in the saloon for an hour after O'Callaghan. Went up-stairs ahead of him.

MARTIN RAY

testified that he lived with O'Callaghan, at No. 35 West Kinzie street. Was in the saloon all through Sunday. Was not drunk on Sunday night. There was a quarrel in the saloon about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. No blows were struck. O'Callaghan put the quarrellers out. Did not know any of the parties in the row. Kennelly was there, but had nothing to do with it. He was sober. Saw him at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and at about 7 o'clock on Monday morning was told that he had been injured. Was told so by Flavin. Saw Father Hayes up stairs about half-past 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening. O'Callaghan and his wife were with him. Witness remained in the saloon until Father Hayes went away, about 10 o'clock. Then went up-stairs, ascending by the front stairs. Did not go up the back stairs that evening. Did not see Kennelly that evening. The saloon was closed up about 9 o'clock by O'Callaghan. Could not say where the bar-tender went to. Think that O'Callaghan remained in the saloon for an hour after the bar-tender left. Witness was sober then; so was O'Callaghan. The bar-tender was sober when last seen by witness. There was no disturbance in the saloon during the evening. Did not see any person take Kennelly up-stairs. There was no person in the saloon after it was closed except witness and two children.

SERGEANT JAMES GARRITY

testified concerning a conversation between himself and some officers at the Madison Street Station on Monday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock. The men were talking about O'Callaghan's saloon and Kennelly's injuries. Witness said that the character of the house was not good. Officer Maloney asked him what he knew about the place. Witness replied that he would not like to go in there drunk with $100 in his pocket. Maloney said he would be as safe there as anywhere else. Witness told Maloney that he acted like a man who wanted to cloak up the character of the place. Maloney seemed to have no disposition to ferret out the Kennelly case, and denied that the body was found at the rear of O'Callaghan's. He said that it was found at the back of Smith & Kelley's place.

OFFICER OWENS

testified that he met Father Hayes and O'Callaghan about fifteen minutes past 11 on Sunday night. They were going west on Kinzie street. Spoke to them. After they went away a man came running west on Kinzie street. He asked witness where he could find a doctor. Officer Maloney directed him where to go, and volunteered to go with him. Before he left he said that there was a man lying in an alley near Clinton street. Witness then told him he had better go to Dr. Thibado's office, and went with him, accompanied by Officer Maloney. O'Callaghan overtook them, and asked what was their hurry. They told him that there was a man dying. When they got in front of O'Callaghan's saloon they found six or seven persons carrying the body of a man. Witness and some others asked O'Callaghan to open the door and let the injured man in. He said he did not like to do it, but would accommodate the boys, as he knew them. The man was taken in. As soon as he saw the injured man O'Callaghan said, "Why, this is Kennelly, my cousin! Scanlon, is this Kennelly?" Scanlon replied in the affirmative. O'Callaghan then said, "My God! this man was here at half-past 6." He also said that Kennelly drank a bottle of pop and a glass of cider, and, when he went out at half-past 6 o'clock, took two or three drinks of whiskey, and was pretty full, and very cranky. O'Callaghan wished to cover up the spot of blood in the yard with ashes, but witness would not let him. He said that there had been some trouble in the house about half-past 6 o'clock, and that he put the parties out, locked the back door behind them, and turned down the light.

MARY O'CALLAGHAN,

wife of the saloon-keeper, testified that she knew John Kennelly, and last saw him alive between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. He was lying in the stoop in the back part of the kitchen. He appeared to be drunk. Witness' attention was called to him by Father Hayes. Did not speak to Kennelly. O'Callaghan was not up stairs when Father Hayes entered. He came up shortly afterward. Father Hayes left about 11 o'clock, accompanied by O'Callaghan. Ray did not board at witness' house, but he was allowed to stop there, and sleep on the kitchen floor. Witness did not tell her husband about finding Kennelly in the porch. She saw Kennelly and his brother in the bar-room early in the evening. The bartender went to bed shortly after Father Hayes entered the house. He came up stairs shortly after 9 o'clock. Witness made the remark to Father Hayes, "That is Martin," meaning the bartender. When witness heard footsteps coming up the front stairs, her husband had been up stairs about ten or twenty minutes. Her husband said that the bar-room was closed, and then she heard the bartender coming up stairs. The bartender was not drunk on Sunday evening, but he had been drinking.

DENNIS O'CALLAGHAN,

proprietor of the saloon No. 35 West Kinzie street, testified as follows, in a very grudging sort of way: He was acquainted with John Kennelly, the deceased. He last saw him alive about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. He (Kennelly) was going west on Kinzie street. While passing the saloon door he cried out, "Here is a Kennelly, a Callaghan, and a Welsh! If any man dares to oppose them, let him show himself!" After that, witness went behind the bar, got some cigars, and took them up stairs. He stayed up stairs about fifteen or twenty minutes, and then went back to the saloon. He found Martin McCarthy, John Daughton, Billy Ford, and his bartender, Martin Flavin, in the place. Did not see Ray in the saloon when he closed up. Witness stayed in the bar-room about half an hour, then closed up, and went up stairs with the bartender. He saw the bartender go into his room. The latter was under the influence of liquor. When witness went up stairs he left a man named John Daughton lying drunk in the back room of the saloon. He did not see Ray in the saloon when he came down with Father Hayes, but he saw him when he went down to get some cigars, after closing up. Ray was talking to two children whom witness had sent to sit in the saloon. Flavin, the bartender, was under the influence of liquor during the evening, but was not very drunk.

JOHN DAUGHTON

testified that he was in O'Callaghan's saloon about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was obliged to lie down in the back room. O'Callaghan let him out of the house by way of the front door. It must have been about 10 o'clock. Witness was not in the saloon when the injured man was brought in.

WILLIAM BRODERICK,

one of the children whom O'Callaghan sent to sit in the saloon, testified to what he knew, but his evidence was not material. About 10 o'clock on Sunday night he saw a man lying in O'Callaghan's back stoop, but could not tell who it was. After being sent to the bar-room he feel asleep, and when he woke up he found Ray there, but did not know where he came from.

WILLIAM KENNELLY,

the murdered man's brother, testified to seeing his brother in O'Callaghan's about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday. The bartender, Flavin, was not drunk then. There were ten or fifteen men in the saloon, and five or six of them were drunk.

JOHN SCANLON,

an officer of Hamlin's private police force, told an unimportant tale concerning the manner in which he came to be called after Kennelly was found wounded at O'Callaghan's back door. He wound up with the information that he had been told by a brother officer that there was a man living near O'Callaghan's house who had seen a fight in the alley at the rear on Sunday night.

THIS CHANGED THE ASPECT

of the investigation altogether, and it was decided to postpone further action until that important witness could be found. In order to give the police authorities an opportunity to hunt him up, the jury, after passing a vote of thanks to Miss Hummer for the use of her rooms, adjourned to Monday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, when it will convene at the Dearborn Street Police Station.

O'Callaghan, the saloon-keeper, Martin Flavin, his bartender, and Martin Ray, the man who was allowed to sleep on the kitchen floor, were ordered by the Coroner to be detained in custody until after the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

North Adams, Mass., has 14,000 population, and wants a city charter.

—The small-pox has cost Bangor, Me., over $3,000 for supplies to quarantined families.

—Eleven new Hungarian banks it is reported are to be formed under Government concession with a capital of $38,000,000.

—The total amount of land granted by Congress to railroads since the year 1850 is 176,839,720 acres, worth $442,090,800.

—Mrs. William T. Shepardson, of Lenox, was accidentally and fatally shot at Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, by her 5-year old son, who was practising with a revolver.

—A farm of 100 acres, in the suburbs of Indianapolis, bought, four years ago, for $10,000, then thought to be an exorbitant price, was last week sold for $60,000.

—One of the officers of the Nebraska Agricultural College says the limited experiments in that State thus far made in the cultivation of sugar beets, are not sufficient to justify the investment of capital in the erection of beet sugar manufactories.

—Mexico has no Credit Mobilier, but it has a game called draw poker. A representative of one of the leading railroad companies recently lost $300,000 while playing with some of the Government authorities, and his subsidy scheme got through their Congress without any difficulty.

—Four foot-pads attempted to rob the Rev. E. P. Marvin, editor of the Boston *Daily News*, Saturday evening, on Broomfield street. One seized him by the collar and presented a pistol, demanding his money or his life, while the others surrounded him apparently to prevent interruption. Mr. Marvin shouted for assistance, and the robbers fled.

—The suddenness of life and the unheralded approach of death is illustrated by the following: "The San Joaquin (Cal.) *Republican* has for some time kept at the head of its columns: 'The *Daily Republican* has a larger circulation than any paper published in Stockton.' This was in Friday's paper, and on Saturday it died."

—The report that Harvard had abolished or was about to abolish the system of compulsory attendance upon lectures and recitations is not true, and there is no probability that it will be true for some time. The college authorities, it is declared, intend to adopt a system something like that of the German universities.

—They are having quite a conflict in Sioux City for the right of way between the St. Paul & Sioux City and the Illinois Central Railroad Companies. Both are looking after the trade from the northwest, and the rich country of Northern Nebraska.

—A couple of simpletons in Centre Lisle, Broome County, N. Y., concluded it would be fine fun to have a mock marriage performed at a party which they were attending. When the knot was firmly tied they learned with astonishment that the man who had performed the ceremony was a Justice of the Peace, and now they are studying over the problem whether it is better to live together or clamor for a divorce.

—Philip Cornish, a section hand on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, living at Easthampton, Mass., is a hero. While going over the line, one morning, with the thermometer 30 degrees below zero, he found a broken rail two miles below the Easthampton station. Knowing the terrible consequences, he stood, unrelieved, for three hours in the intense cold, flagged three trains to run slow, and in all probability prevented a frightful accident. He froze one of his feet, and barely escaped death.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* is speculating, in an excited manner, about the great fire of the future in that city, which, it says, is sure to be a tremendous conflagration, owing to the quantity of petroleum stored there. When it is remembered, however, that there is also a goodly lot of Cincinnati whiskey stored there, which is a first-class patent fire extinguisher, the Cincinnatians need fear no danger. Water puts out fire, even though it be colored and poisoned, and put up in barrels marked whiskey.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Miss Clark, a young lady aged 18 years, visiting some relatives at Sault Ste. Marie, was compelled to remain there owing to the early close of navigation. She seemed reconciled to her fate until quite recently, when she determined to return home by way of the overland route. A party of three gentlemen, her relatives, accompanied her through. They made the distance, 90 miles, in snow-shoes in about eight days, reaching here last Saturday. She seemed very much pleased with her journey, and more anxious to complete it than her companions. They set out on the same day for Otsego Lake, which place they reached in safety.—*Cheboygan (Mich.) Independent.*

—The days of romantic house-breakers are not yet over. We read of three robbers who visited a house in an Eastern city, one of whom stationed himself by the bed-side of the two servant girls, and, with a revolver, persuaded them to lie still and make no outcry, while the other two went through the establishment, gobbling up the silver-ware, making a good meal from the larder,—but grumbling because they found no wine to wash down their repast,—and then left the premises with their booty. After the two had been gone long enough to insure escape, the bed-room sentinel deliberately kissed the two girls, and followed his comrades. The girls stated that the robbers were all handsome men, particularly the one who kissed them.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

The Workings of the New Law in Cook County.

Extrordinary Inducements for Our Rural Neighbors to Get on the Panel.

They Find Mileage a Very Good Substitute for Per Diem.

And the Cost of Jury Service to the County is Enormously Increased.

The professional juryman is a prominent figure in judicial history. His decorous features, his seedy garments, his whitening locks, are familiar to all who have ever had occasion to woo the blind goddess in our Courts. The jury system could no more be expected to be entirely free from friction than any other branch of governmental administration. There must be inconveniences attending it, but they should be as few as possible. The law which at present regulates the empanelling of juries is much complained of. Its workings are exceedingly complicated, delaying the business of the Courts, rendering the dispensing of justice expensive, and making corruption easy. Under the old law, jurors were paid $1.50 per day, and 5 cents a mile one way, for a single journey to and from their homes, if they happened to live beyond the city limits. Before the formation of the present Board of County Commissioners, which consists of fifteen persons, each ward and township of the city, and each town in the county, had one Supervisor, making fifty-five in all. Each of these gentlemen was wont to send to the County Clerk a list of men whom he knew, from which aggregate juries were empanelled. The method was not found to work well. The persons named in the lists could seldom be found, and when found they were often undesirable. Juries could rarely be made up from them, and the whole business of empanelling came to be done by special *venires*, which was made liable to many objections. The most serious result of the system was the large crop of professional jurymen which it brought into existence. Justice could not be done without them. For a time the Common Council had the power of making out the list from which jurymen were to be drawn, but no good came of the change.

The present law went into force in July, and was first observed by the Courts at the fall term of last year. The County Commissioners furnish the list from which the jurymen are to be drawn. The act provides that previous to the announcement of the judicial year the Board shall send the names of one-tenth of the voters in the county to the County Clerk, specifying that the list shall be made from the poll-books. The Clerk of the Board is supposed to add this work to his customary clerical labors. The names are placed by the Clerk of the county in a receptacle prepared for the purpose. When a jury is needed by any Judge, he sends his clerk to the office of the County Clerk, the receptacle is shaken by some official to prevent any shadow of fraud, and a full pannel of 24 names is drawn out, from among whom the members of the jury are selected. This mode of procedure seems unobjectionable to the casual observer, but results prove that it works badly. In the first place, the County Commissioners make out their decimal list from the poll-books. These are the books prepared by the Clerks of election at each precinct, and show the names of those who have actually voted therein. The name only is given, without street, or number, or occupation, to assist a person in searching for the man who bears it. Twenty-four names are drawn and given to the Under Sheriff in special attendance on any Court. It is his business to find the twenty-four, and bring them to the place where they are wanted. But he does not find the task so easy. The population of Chicago was always floating, the place that knew men as citizens one week knowing nothing of them the next. Since the fire, our people have been more nomadic than ever. Precincts have shown lists of voters, hardly one of whom lived within their voting limits. The troubles of the poor bailiffs can, therefore, be measurably appreciated. The lists would contain the names of John Jones, or William Brown, of such and such a precinct. There might be several of the name in the precinct, and it was impossible to decide whom the County Commissioners, in their wisdom, thought worthy to sit in judgment upon the crimes, misdemeanors, or civil claims of others. If there were only one of the name given, and he were actually living in the ward, there was infinite trouble in finding him, and much valuable time was consumed while Justice was balancing her scales, and waiting patiently at the expense of the Commonwealth.

The Board of Commissioners sent 4,000 names to the County Clerk before the commencement of the fall term. These were all exhausted by the first of January, since which time the raw commodity of jurymen has been supplied by means of special *venire*. Of the twenty-four names obtained in the formal way from the County Clerk, never more than six or seven after infinite toil and labor, could be brought into Court, and qualified as jurymen. The lists would include doctors, lawyers, Aldermen, firemen, all of whom are exempt from jury service, and of old men exempt by reason of their years. The number able to qualify was in almost all cases further reduced by the leniency of Judges, who sympathized with men who could not be absent from their business without loss, and excused them from the panel. When one full panel was exhausted, another was drawn from the office of the County Clerk, until the requisite twelve was obtained. The perplexity of the Judges and clerks, was only exceeded by the wild impatience of the bailiffs, who have their ears as well as other men, and like nothing better than to sit in the judicial presence, with chairs tilted back at an angle of 45 degrees, quietly and dreamily surveying the legal turmoil, in which they care not to participate.

These were merely the inconveniences of the system, but the law had other provisions, and has borne other fruits. It was thought by wise legislators that the dollar and a half per day caused all the trouble. It was the greed of gain that raised in a single night such a fungous crop of professional jurymen. The new law provided that jurymen should receive no pay, but, if they came from a distance, should receive mileage each way at the rate of ten cents per mile. This would make twenty cents per mile going and returning, and it was to be paid for all necessary travel. When the jury resources of the city failed, and special *venires* were ordered, the Sheriff began to look for men in the rural districts. He did not have to look long. Winter is the season of idleness for farmers and farm hands, and the opportunity to relieve the tedium of country life was too good not to be improved. They expressed themselves as most willing to arbitrate in cases of doubtful morality or of civil discord, and came accordingly. When the "boss agriculturist" was too much occupied, or disinclined for other reasons to visit our attractive city, he sent one of his grown-up sons, or a hired man not at the moment needed for milking and foddering. They came from all points beyond the city limits, even to a distance of thirty or forty miles on all the railroads. Palatine contributed largely of its rustics. From this classic locality came nearly all the midnight wranglers in the Tucker case. The *per diem* of jurymen from the vicinity of the city has not been large; the money has been made by those coming from remote portions of the country. Most of them come daily, and return home, or swear that they have travelled daily the whole distance between their homes and the city, when they draw the amount due them at the close of their term of service. We do not mean to insinuate perjury, and leave it to be supposed that, in this era of public purity, these gentlemen are the great travellers that they pretend to be. Those coming 20 miles earn $4 per day; those coming 30 miles earn $6 per day; those coming 40 miles $8 per day, and for longer distances at the same rate. The average per juryman has been for some five weeks past about $5 per day in contradistinction to the $1.50 formerly paid. A jury serves an average of about five days; therefore a panel of 24 jurors cost $120, against a previous expense of only $36 for the same number of men the same time. The Circuit Courts require for jury uses about 300 per month, the Superior Courts nearly as many. A rough estimate of the monthly jury expenses of the several Courts, on the basis named, would be about as follows: For the Circuit Court, $6,000; for the Superior Court, $4,000; for the Criminal Court, $2,500, making an aggregate of $13,000 a month, or $130,000 for the judicial year. The estimate is undoubtedly too small, as there is little doubt that in that time $150,000 will be expended at the present rates for that which has thus far cost the county and State a comparatively small sum, a portion of which even has been paid by litigants.

When the Sheriff first went into the country to look for jurymen, that a judicial dead-lock might be prevented, he found the rural gentlemen very accessible. They sacrificed themselves on the altar of justice without question. It soon became unnecessary to go in search of them. Having once learned the pleasant ways of city life, having once looked into the mysteries of Chicago, and trodden in by and forbidden paths, they needed no longer to be sent for. They came in crowds, besieged the office of the Sheriff, and besought lawyers and journalists, with whom chance had made them acquainted, to get them on to some jury. What was at first a slight inclination, and a little greed for gain, is rapidly becoming a settled passion. The professional juryman begins to develop himself under the stimulus of mileage and city pleasures. It is said that idle people in the city affect the rustic, and find temporary homes in a remote part of the country, that they may be enabled to sit on juries and draw the mileage. Young men living almost within a stone's throw of the temple of justice find homes in the country to which they go, or profess to go, daily, making their $6 or $8 a day with little effort. Not long ago a journalist was appealed to to get a man jury service, whom the reporter knew to live not far from the Court House. The man showed a check for $30 mileage, and said he was living with a convenient brother-in-law at a village many miles from Chicago. Multiply this case by a big figure, and you have a large and increasing aggregate. It may be argued that, when the spring comes, the farmer will return to his plow, and leave the Courts to take care of themselves. But the evil of making money easily having been learned, the country bummer will supply the place of the farmer, and an era worse than that of the paid and professional juryman will return. The mileage is an insignificant sum in comparison with the old per diems, and the ends of justice seem to be no better served.

The special *venire* is in itself a thing of evil. It throws a dangerous power into the hands of a single individual. A Judge wants a full panel of 24 jurors. He issues an order, through his Clerk, to his Bailiff, or Under-Sheriff, to procure them. He gives him no names, he does not tell him where to find the men, but only to bring the required number into court. The venal possibilities of the proceeding are obvious to the most ordinary observer. If a large amount of money is at stake in a pending case, if the life or personal liberty of a wealthy criminal is involved, it only becomes necessary to approach the man who has to serve the *venire* in the proper manner, and the ends of justice are as surely thwarted as the case is called. The Bailiff is the point of friction, where the financial oil must be applied. We cannot presume that all Bailiffs are honest; that is too great a tax upon our credulity. If he can be purchased he decides the case in favor of his purchaser, and lawyers and Judges would find it hard work to prevent such a consummation. As he summons his full panel of twenty-four men, so must go the case, whether it be one involving money or life. We do not say that there has been any case of dishonesty, thus far, but it throws too much power into the hands of a class of men who may be purchaseable. It has not, however, been so much the design of this article to show where there might possibly be knavery, as to prove the inconvenience and tardiness of the present law, and the expenses incurred by the Courts under it. It is the province of others to inquire how these objections may be obviated. The saving of $150,000 a year to the county and State in a direct way, to say nothing of "indirect damages," is a question to be thought of by our citizens, and discussed and decided by those having authority. It is plain that we are having the professional juryman in an aggravated form, and the nuisance must speedily be abated.

In regard to the present status of affairs, it may be added that the County Commissioners will soon send to the County Clerk 4,000 more names taken from the poll-book as the law requires. Whether the street and number will be attached to each we do not know. To these the registration books would assist the Board if they care to render so much assistance to Bailiffs who are no more in love with hard work than the Commissioners themselves. It is probable, however, that the troubles of the Judges and their officers will measurably continue until the General Assembly interferes with some just and adequate legislation.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The sale of tickets for Henry Ward Beecher's lecture will begin about the 25th of this month.

Four Theodore Thomas concerts and a grand matinee are announced by the managers of the Star Course, for all of which a lively sale of tickets began yesterday.

The next parish gathering of the Church of the Holy Communion will be at the residence of Mr. Thomas Althrop, No. 1405 Wabash avenue, on Thursday evening.

The lecture-room of the Third Presbyterian Church promises soon to become too small for the large attendance at the Bible lectures. The meeting to-day will be lead by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge.

The public recognition of the Rev. A. J. Frost, the new pastor of the University Place Baptist Church, will occur this evening, when several of the Baptist ministers of the city will be present.

"Mar-di-gras," or Carnival Day, occurs at New Orleans on Tuesday, Feb. 25. The Illinois Central Railroad will commence the sale of excursion tickets on Monday, the 17th, and continue during the week. Return tickets will be good to leave New Orleans March 20. Fare from Chicago to New Orleans and return, $41.70. For tickets and information apply at No. 75 Canal street, corner of Madison, and at the depots foot of Lake and Twenty-second streets.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Ed. F. Dove, 5-story and basement stone front, 66½x106 feet, northwest corner of Madison and State staeets; J. L. Patterson, 3-story and basement brick, 20x85 feet, No. 258 State street; Edwin Walker, 4-story and basement brick, 45x85 feet, northwest corner of Monroe and Clark streets.

The monthly pay-rolls of the Police Department, with the exception of those of the West Side, which had not been returned by Captain French, were yesterday audited by the so-called Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Burley, the Comptroller, has announced his intention to refuse the payment of any bills or pay-rolls audited by Messrs. Reno, Klokke, and Sheridan, and the policemen will doubtless be kept in waiting for their pay until the new Board is organized.

There is a fine gold watch and chain in the possession of the Station-keeper at the Armory Police Station, for which an owner is wanted. This notice need not be received as a compulsory notice to call for the property, if it should meet the eye of the owner, as the watch is much desired by the reporter, to whom this item was given.

The grand charity ball at Standard Hall, on Monday evening, is intended to be one of the most memorable social events of the present gay season. Among the attractions will be Hoffman's full orchestra, the very best west of New York, a profusion of flowers by Reissig, a supper by Wright, and above all the delightful presence of Madame Lucca and Miss Kellogg.

Joseph Balf, a German, was found hanging by his neck from the knob of a door in his house, yesterday morning. When found he was dead. Balf had been drinking hard for some time, and had lost all power to control himself. It is believed that he was led to hang himself because of this weakness. He was a man of good intentions, and was at one time in a good condition. He leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

Yesterday afternoon a brace of Jehus were arrested for racing on Wabash avenue, near Harrison street. A prominent young lawyer of this city did not concur with the action of Officers Slavens and Gallagher, who made the arrest, and resisted their efforts. He was also arrested and taken to the Armory with the Jehus, where, much to his disgust, his pockets were gone through, and he was placed in the lock-up. He was soon after bailed out. He declared that he was unlawfully imprisoned, and the officers who made the arrest will, it is probable, be proceeded against. The case will be heard by Banyon this morning.

Yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock a shocking railroad accident occurred at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad crossing on Sixteenth street at Western avenue, which resulted in the sudden death of a conductor of the road named Hiram Hatch. Mr. Hatch undertook to couple some cars and as he stepped between the detatched portions of the train, one foot caught in a frog and he was thrown with great violence across the track. He was much stunned by the fall and his foot being still held by the frog he was unable to extricate himself, and two freight cars and a locomotive, which were backing toward the spot, went over his body, crushing it in such a manner as to cause instant death. The remains were gathered up, and conveyed in the caboose of the train to the corner of Canal and Sixteenth streets. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Yesterday fifty prisoners indicted by the Grand Jury were arraigned at the Criminal Court, for the purpose of pleading to the indictments. At least two-thirds of the criminals were under 18 years of age. Among the number was James Dwyer, a young murderer, who stated that he was but 13 years old. All these are aged in crime, and are already dangerous persons in the community. They are as crafty as old "birds," and are not possessed of as much respect or fear for the law. Judge Gary said that one of the boys had appeared before him on every occasion when he had presided at the Criminal Court for several years past. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the majority of them may yet appear before him charged with more serious crimes.

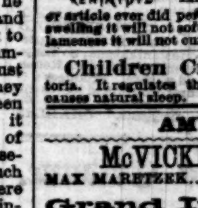
Early yesterday morning Mr. Emory Washburn, Jr., a prominent lawyer of this city, Mr. S. Loweniskie, and Mr. Robert Kerr were proceeding south on State steet, near Harmon Court, where they were hailed by a crowd of roughs and their money demanded of them. The gentlemen refused to surrender it, when they were attacked by their assailants, who made every effort to secure their pocket-books. Mr. Kerr had about $1,000 on his person, which fact the thieves seemed aware of, as they especially abused him. The gentlemen made a stout fight, and before anything had been taken from their persons, Officer J. Mahoney came up and arrested the chief of the gang. The rest escaped. He was taken to the Armory, where he gave the name of Frank Harris. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Banyon on the double-charge of assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill, and robbery. He was bound over to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds.

—Large quantities of burned grain are now being shipped over the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Road to points north of Hartford. It is used for manure by tobacco cultivators.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.



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AMUSEMENTS.

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MAX MARETZEK..............................DIRECTOR.
Grand Italian Opera!
No Performance This Evening.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14,
FAREWELL NIGHT,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
(Marriage of Figaro).
3 PRIMA DONNAS IN THE CAST.
LUCCA, KELLOGG, LEVIELLI,
SPARAPANI, MORIAMI, RONCONI, LYALL, DUBREUL, SCHOFIELD.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
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This Opera created a perfect furore on its first representation here last Monday.
PAULINE LUCCA (her last appearance).
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG (her last appearance)
SANZ, VIZZANI, JAMET, LYALL, DUBREUL, &c.
Monday Next—EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Reserved Seats now for sale.

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In John Howard Payne's great Roman Tragedy of
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Box Sheet for the Sale of Seats for Edwin Booth's first week now open at the Ticket Office of the Theatre.

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JOHN DILLON in two characters Monday, Feb. 10, and every evening during the week, also at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, T. W. Robertson's elegant domestic comedy, with everything new, entitled
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With a most powerful cast, to be followed by the Dillon specialty,
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FRANK E. AIKEN..............................Proprietor.
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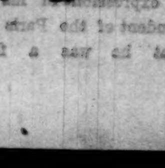
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FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Counting of the Electoral Vote; The Investigations.

SECOND PAGE—Youthful Erudition: How Our Public Schools Are to be Represented at the Vienna Exposition—Evanston Matters—Church Sociables—Paris Letter—"L'Oncle Sam," Sardou's New Play About the Americans—The Canada Pacific Railway—King Ferdinand's Yankee Wife.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Iowa School Statistics—The Kinnelly Inquest—News Paragraphs—Our Jury System; The Workings of the New Law in Cook County—The City in Brief—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Mr. Colfax's Case as it Stands; Oakes Ames' Final Blast; The New Postage Law; Judicial Districts in Illinois—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital: The Railroad Commissionerships; Legislative Doings; Affairs at the Bridewell—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

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SEVENTH PAGE—Condition of Chicago's Streets—Personal—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding and Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Pygmalion and Galatea."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "David Garrick."

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—MANY HAVE BEEN HAPPY to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, February 13, 1873.

The resolution concerning the abolition of the Municipal Boards of the government of this city, including, of course, the Police Board, has been referred to the Cook County delegation.

Mr. Senator Thompson has a bill before the State Senate to the effect that no common carrier doing business in Illinois shall escape his common-law liability safely to deliver property at the place to which it is to carried, by any stipulation or limitation expressed in the receipt given for such property.

At a conference, last evening, between the representatives of the nominees for Railroad Commissioners and Governor Beveridge, it was decided that the resignations would not be tendered for the present, and that the Governor would not withdraw the nominations.

The advocates of woman suffrage have advanced so far in Maine as to be badly snubbed. A two-thirds majority of the Committee in charge of the matter has voted for leave to withdraw from consideration all petitions for woman suffrage. The minority of the Committee will favor an amendment to the State Constitution allowing women to vote.

The threat which seems to have been levelled at Governor Beveridge, that no Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall be confirmed which does not embrace a particular name (which is exactly equivalent to usurping the Gubernatorial functions), should be answered in one of two ways,—either by appointing no Board at all, in which case the present Board would hold over, or by taking the last census of Illinois, and sending into the Senate successively the names of the male inhabitants above 21 years of age found therein, putting the particular name, which it is sought to cram down the Governor's throat, at the bottom.

An informal meeting of members of the rival Legislatures of Louisiana has been held, to devise some means for combining those two hostile and reciprocally-destructive bodies into one orderly and useful Legislature. A plan similiar to that suggested by Attorney General Williams, for the unification of the two Alabama Legislatures, is presented by the Fusionists. They propose that a real Legislature be organized by those members of the two conflicting bodies who were declared returned by both the Warmoth and the Kellogg Election Boards. This plan has not yet received the approval of the Custom House faction.

When Congress, in canvassing the Electoral vote, reached Mr. Greeley's name, which first appeared in the vote of Georgia, objection was made to having the votes for him counted. The ground of the objection was, that Mr. Greeley was dead when the votes were cast, and was not, therefore, a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution. This point the House settled affirmatively, the Senate adversely. This disagreement compelled the tellers, in accordance with the rules, to throw out the vote. If this course is taken with all the other votes cast for Mr. Greeley, as will no doubt be the case, Mr. Greeley's name will not appear in the official report as a candidate. Neither of the Electoral returns from Louisiana was received.

An agent of the New York Stock Exchange, who spent last winter in a successful effort to have the tax on borrowed capital abolished, has been pressed by Mr. Dawes to disclose some of the measures which he took to accomplish his purpose. One of the heaviest items of his expenditures is a payment of $10,000 to Judge Sherman, a brother of Senator Sherman. This was Judge Sherman's charge for arguing in favor of the abolition of the tax before the Finance Committee, of which his brother is Chairman. Part of the money is said to have been for Senator Garfield's services in the House. The agent promises to produce his correspondence on the subject with Judge Sherman.

Shortly before his death, the late Emperor Napoleon gave an expression of his religious views to a correspondent of the Paris *Univers*. He declared that he was a firm adherent of the Roman Church, and a believer in the doctrine of Papal infallibility. His idea was that, so long as the Catholic Church remained one, it was necessary that it should have a King. The Pope was its King, and Napoleon's notion of royalty was synonymous with that of infallibility. His opinion, given at that time, confirms the impression that he would not have sanctioned Victor Emanuel's occupation of Rome, if he had remained in power. The result of Napoleon's downfall, therefore, was not merely the unity of Germany, but that of Italy as well.

The Prussian Government has set the example of opening new fields of labor to women by permitting their employment in the railway lines of the State. In case the women employed belong to the families of railway officials, the latter are to be held responsible; but unmarried women or widows may be employed on their own responsibility. The work which they are to do is ticket-selling, receipting for baggage, and operating the telegraph. The rate of wages is fixed from 15 thalers a month up to the minimum of the earnings of male officials of the same class. This, of course, is a practical recognition of a distinction between the values of male and female employes to the detriment of the latter; but it is a movement in the right direction. Prices will be eventually regulated according to supply and demand.

There is a story told of Mexican legislation which would seem to indicate that even half-breed ideas of morality are of a higher order than those involved in Credit Mobilier transactions. There was a railroad project which required the approval of the Legislature, and the projectors were at a loss how to proceed in the matter of obtaining it. At last, the happy idea of a game of poker struck one of the managers. A representative of the Legislature was selected, and the railroad managers proceeded to lose some $300,000, which were divided among the members. The Legislature, shortly after, passed the requisite approval of the scheme. There was no opportunity here for Credit Mobilier investigations. The Legislature had earned its money according to the favorite practice of the country, and the transaction was entirely legitimate.

It is stated in Washington that Mr. Pomeroy proposes to refute the testimony in regard to giving bribes to secure his election as Senator by a "statement on his honor as a Senator." Just what the "statement on the honor of a Senator" means, is difficult to comprehend. Whether it is intended to convey the idea that Congressional statements on oath have lost their value by reason of their demonstrated falsity before the Credit Mobilier Committee, or that a "statement on the honor of a Senator" does not need to be true, as if it were sworn to in due form, we cannot say. If the statement of Caldwell, which was made upon "his honor as a Senator," is taken as a sample, we should incline to the latter construction. At all events, Mr. Pomeroy will do well to find some other rebutting evidence, if he wishes to dispel the impression made by York, directly confirming popular suspicions that have obtained for many years.

King Amadeus has formally abdicated the throne of Spain, and his resignation has been unanimously accepted. This hard-working, but unsuccessful, monarch states that he has been deceived and thwarted. He thought the people wanted him to administer their Government, but they have refused to uphold his hands. He has tried all means at his command to still the ruinous dissensions of Spanish politics, and has been defeated by the intrigues, not of foreigners, but of Spaniards. The Cortes has elected a Provisional Government to rule the country until a Constitution for the Republic has been drafted. Figueras is made President. Among the members of the Cabinet, Castelar, the eloquent leader of the Republicans, holds the high office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. President Figueras, in his inaugural remarks, said he hoped that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe. This utterance of the first Spanish President is very unlike that of the first American President, who warned his countrymen not to entangle themselves in the affairs of their neighbors.

The Chicago produce markets were generally tame yesterday. Mess pork was in moderate demand, and 20c per brl higher, closing at $12.55@12.60 cash, and $12.75@12.80 seller March. Lard was quiet and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.30@7.35 cash, and $7.40@7.45 seller March. Meats were in fair demand, and steady at 4@4½c for shoulders; 6@6½c for short ribs; 6¼@6⅝c for short clear; and 7¾@7⅞c per lb for 18-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and averaged 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.90@4.95. Highwines were quiet and steady at 87½c per gallon. Flour was steady, and in fair demand. Wheat was dull, and declined 1@1½c, closing at $1.20⅝ cash, and $1.22 seller March. Corn was tame and unchanged, closing at 30¾@31c cash, and 31¼@31⅜c seller March. Oats were quiet and firm at 26⅝c cash, and 27⅛@27¼c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 65½c. Barley was dull, and ½@1c lower, closing at 72@72½c for No. 2, and 60@61c for No. 3. The live hog market was active and strong at a further advance of 10c per 100 lbs, sales being made at $4.25@4.60. The cattle market was slightly more active, but otherwise was unchanged. Sheep were in light demand at yesterday's prices.

The latest attempted swindle is a bill now pending before Congress, which grants to a private corporation 200,000 acres of pine lands in Minnesota, the same to be sold at the rate of $1.25 per acre to actual settlers, the proceeds to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is hardly necessary to add that this bill was introduced originally in a more innocent form, and that in Mr. Pomeroy's Committee it was changed to its present shape. The bill is without any restrictions, and is practically nothing but a direct grant of these lands to some persons, to be held and owned by them as a private gift. Knowledge of the bill having reached Minnesota, remonstrances are pouring in from all parts of the State, and it is possible that Pomeroy's bill will be exposed and defeated. The exposure of this scheme ought certainly to impress upon Congress the necessity of putting a stop to this land-grant business, if not to every other form of subsidy. Here, under the pretext of doing something to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River, it is proposed to permit a robbery of an immense tract of public land, and there is no other scheme of subsidy which is not, directly or indirectly, also a scheme to get money out of the public without any consideration. The safest way is to stop all subsidies of all kinds.

A monomaniac by the name of William Rysam Gracie died in New York City, on Sunday last, who, for over fifty years, has believed that he was the grandson of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, who died at Rome, Jan. 30, 1788. He claimed the title of William the Fifth, King of England. His strange hallucination alienated his family from him, so that, for many years, he has lived alone. He always had a pistol and clasp-knife under his pillow, as he was continually haunted with the idea that the present dynasty of Great Britain was in active conspiracy to take his life. His father is said to have been born in Scotland and to have been in some way connected with the house of Stuart. Those who knew the deceased best represent him as having been in manner a perfect gentleman, full of courtesy and chivalrous notions, and in his features and carriage preserving many of the characteristics of the Stuarts. The assumption of this claim is nothing new in history. Some years ago, two brothers, generally known as John Sobieski Stuart and Charles Edward Stuart, endeavored to convince the world that they were grandsons of the young Pretender, who were in reality grandsons of Admiral John Carter Allen, the story being that their father, in place of being Admiral Allen's son, was a son of Prince Charles and the Princess Louisa, whose birth was kept secret, from fear of the Hanoverian family, and who was entrusted to Admiral Allen and passed off by him as his own son. The story, however, was conclusively refuted, and the story of the deceased Gracie probably has no better foundation.

MR. COLFAX'S CASE AS IT STANDS.

Mr. Colfax's explanation of his deposit of $1,200 in a Washington bank about the time that Oakes Ames says he paid him $1,200 as Credit Mobilier dividends, would have a greater air of probability if Mr. Colfax had been truthful from the beginning. He commences his last speech to the Poland Committee by citing his South Bend speech, and attempting to make that utterance tally with his subsequent sworn testimony. This being his really weak point, it was best he should begin by clearing up the discrepancies which have cropped out in his own deliverances before assailing those which stand between himself and Ames, and which amount to simple perjury on the part of one or the other of them. One lie makes many more necessary, and in the end they trip each other up and send the maker of them sprawling. Let us see whether this well-known and oft-illustrated principle of moral science has any application to Mr. Colfax.

The readers of Mr. Colfax's South Bend speech (or at least nine in ten of them) understood from it that the Credit Mobilier charge, as regarded himself, was false from beginning to end—that it had no truth or foundation whatever. We so understood it, notwithstanding it was a suspicious circumstance that he had no word of fault to find with Ames for giving the list of names to M'Comb—on the contrary, praised him unduly as a great public benefactor, while he vented much heat and indignation on the newspapers that published the list, and commented very mildly upon it, as the facts now show. It is plain that Mr. Colfax intended his denial to be taken in the broadest sense, and it was so taken. In order to make this speech dove-tail with his subsequent testimony, and with now admitted facts, he quotes it, and in it these words are found:

> I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without buying into a prospective lawsuit, *it would be a good investment*, if it is as valuable a stock as represented, but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a lawsuit on top of it.

He then goes on in his speech to the Committee thus:

> It will be seen from these extracts that I publicly claimed, last fall, the right to purchase the stock, and avowed frankly that *I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares* if I did not buy into a prospective lawsuit, but that no possible profits could induce me to involve myself in litigation.

Now these two statements are at variance with each other to the full extent of the charge against Mr. Colfax, and, unfortunately, neither of them is true. The charge against Mr. Colfax was that he had the stock, and that the mode in which it was obtained was equivalent to a gift, since it was then worth twice or three times as much as he paid for it. In his South Bend speech, after a most elaborate and circumstantial denial of any gift, he says that he had said that the stock "would be a good investment." This is the expression of one's judgment on a financial question, such as a broker might give to his customers if asked whether this or that thing would probably pay. He now says that he avowed frankly at South Bend that he "would have been willing to pay for twenty shares," if it were not for the lawsuit. He did not make any such avowal at South Bend. If he had done so, it would have been an admission that he had been in negotiation with Ames on the subject of Credit Mobilier stock, and this he had in effect, though, perhaps, not technically, denied. And neither statement contains the whole truth, for it has been admitted by Mr. Colfax in his sworn testimony that he *did buy the stock*—not that it would have been a good investment, not that he would have been willing to buy it, but that he did actually buy it.

When an accused person sets out with an untruth as glaring as this, subsequent doubts are not generally construed in his favor. Some of these doubts may be enumerated. He says that he paid Ames five or six hundred dollars on the stock, as purchase-money, and afterwards told him (Ames) not to mind about returning the money to him, because he (Ames) had got into financial difficulties! Ames now says that the five or six hundred dollars was a check for $534.72, and that it was a balance due him (Ames) after payment to Colfax of certain Credit Mobilier dividends. Ames says it is not probable that Colfax would have given him a check for $534.72 without knowing what it was for. This is all the answer which the Massachusetts millionaire deigns to make to the suggestion of the South Bend economist, that the latter gave him $534.72, as a donation, because he (Ames) had asked and obtained an extension from his creditors to the amount of some millions. But he adds that Colfax never told him that he wished to surrender the stock. This is another and important discrepancy in the testimony of the two witnesses. If Colfax wanted to make a donation to Ames, why should it be exactly $534.72? If he was paying for twenty shares of Credit Mobilier, at par ($2,000), why should he pay exactly $534.72? This is not a round sum. It is not the kind of a sum which would naturally have been paid. But in striking a balance between debits and credits, involving the computation of interest and the sale of bonds at less than par, the difference between the two would naturally be an odd sum like $534.72. And thus, again, Ames' statement has all the outward seeming of truth, and Colfax's the opposite.

Now we come to the highly improbable story that Mr. Colfax received a $1,000 greenback by mail as a donation from a man now deceased, which the donor (Mr. Nesbit) wished to be kept a profound secret from his own family. The intervention of a draft or check, or the employment of the express to convey the money, would have left a mark. The singular and hazardous method of remitting the money adopted must be ascribed to Mr. Nesbit's anxiety to keep the matter a profound secret from his family—an anxiety which Mr. Colfax, it seems, did not appreciate at its true value, since he exhibited the greenback to his own family at the breakfast table. But the story, if true, amounts to nothing. It simply leaves the matter where it stood before Colfax's bank account was brought in. Wipe out both the bank account and the $1,000 greenback, and the case is made up against Mr. Colfax in the most damaging manner possible, for it proves him to be an untruthful man in his dealings with his fellow-men and with the public, and it disqualifies him utterly from appearing as a moral reformer before Young Men's Christian Associations, and in the columns of the religious press, however loudly they may applaud his coming.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The new Postage bill, passed by the House of Representatives, is a fitting sequel to the repeal of the franking privilege. The new bill, if it pass the Senate, will go into effect in July, 1873, after which date the rates of postage on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be two cents instead of three cents. This will require the handling and transportation of one-third more letters to produce the present amount of revenue, but there is a certainty that the two-cent rate will produce more revenue eventually than the present three-cent rate.

The great cost of the mail transportation business is in the case of printed matter, for which the postal service receives little or no compensation. The new law reduces the rates of postage on printed matter, after January, 1874, one-half the present rates, the same to be prepaid. Mr. Farnsworth, to whose untiring efforts the country is largely indebted for this bill, estimates that the Government does not now receive one-third of the postage properly due and collectable on the newspapers and other publications sent through the mails. The Government, therefore, can well afford to reduce the rates one-half, and by getting paid in advance will still nearly double the present revenue. But the Government will find that when the postage on all printed matter is prepaid the rate of postage may be still further reduced, as in the case of letters. The proper mode of paying postage on printed matter, when it is mailed in large quantities, is by weight. The daily paper that deposits a ton of newspapers in the Post Office in the morning can more readily pay the postage on the whole ton at one time than it can be done by collecting it, as at present, once every three months from 20,000 persons scattered in all parts of the country. The publishers of magazines in like manner should pay their postage, not by the weight of each copy, but by the weight of their entire mail, each time they deposit it in the office. The rule should be inflexible, that no printed matter of any kind should be received into the mails upon which the postage is not prepaid, and then everything reaching a Post Office through the mails will be free to the person directed. No man or publisher has any right to the free use of the mails; has no right to tax other people to pay for carrying his letters or papers. This justice is only attainable when prepayment is imperative. When that is secured, it will be found upon a very short experience that the rates of postage on all printed matter may be reduced, not only to one-half, but to one-fifth the present rates. It took a long time to get Congress out of the system of charging postage on letters by the sheet, and not by the weight. No one at this time would think of charging postage on letters other than by weight. So with regard to newspapers. Publishers of large papers should pay more for postage than publishers of small papers; each should pay according to the actual weight deposited in the mail, and no more; and, instead of stamping each paper, the postage can be paid on the whole edition according to its weight, whether that edition weigh twenty pounds or a ton. When this system gets fairly to work, publishers will wonder why it was never adopted before, and the revenues of the postal service from printed matter will be found, like that from letters, self-sustaining.

OAKES AMES' FINAL BLAST.

The evidence in the Credit Mobilier investigation is all in, and the case is before the Committee for its report. If the alleged Congressional culprits were on trial before a Court upon a criminal charge, it would be unbecoming to anticipate the estimate which the jury would place upon the testimony; but, in the present instance, the public is the tribunal which is trying the men whose names have been associated with Credit Mobilier in a disreputable way, and the report of the Committee will only be awaited as indicating the penalty attached to the guilt, and not for the purpose of directing the popular verdict. The successive steps of the investigation have been followed with an interest coincident with the enormity of the offence against public morality. From the imputed malice of a "campaign *canard*," Congressional implication in Credit Mobilier frauds has grown to the dimensions of the double crime of bribe-taking and false-swearing. Had the investigation been pursued with closed doors, it is not probable that the real facts would have been disclosed. They have only been obtained from Oakes Ames as the last resort for self-preservation. The final disclosures before the Committee had all of the interest which was anticipated from them. Mr. Colfax's case naturally loomed up as the most important, and there was a disposition on the part of both Ames and Colfax to hear what the other had to say before making any further statement. This was more discreditable to Colfax than to Ames, and it was construed as an intention to await the production of any receipts which Ames might hold. Nothing of this kind was forthcoming; but Mr. Ames' statement, that he had not been able to find other receipts "as yet," leaves the inference that such documents may be found at some future time if they should become more useful than they are now. The somewhat notorious memorandum-book was produced, and its contents confirmed the statements which Ames had made in regard to the transactions with Colfax, adding the payment on another occasion of $60.75, as interest on Union Pacific stock, which was a part of the Credit Mobilier dividends. Mr. Colfax's case rests where it did before, except that Mr. Ames' original memoranda agreed with his former testimony, and add one more transaction, showing the relative position of Colfax as an owner of Credit Mobilier stock and Ames as Trustee.

The exhibit of the memorandum-book clinched the evidence concerning the other gentlemen implicated by Ames' testimony. The items are entered in this book consecutively and with business-like precision. Mr. Henry Wilson had an account in the book, showing several transactions of debit and credit in Credit Mobilier. Mr. Dawes was shown to have paid the difference between the 80 per cent dividend and the par value of the stock. Mr. G. W. Scofield received his stock Feb. 1, 1868, and paid $198.33 as a difference between the dividend and the par value. Mr. William B. Allison is noted as having paid $271, April 24, 1868, as a balance due on stock sold to him. Mr. James F. Wilson received $329, which was due him according to the regular estimate which Ames had made of the several transactions on the basis of ten, twenty, and thirty shares. Senator Patterson's account was in shape according to the receipts which had already been submitted to the Committee. The cases of Bingham, Garfield, and Kelley appeared in due form. There was no reference to Speaker Blaine in the book. We have, then, Messrs. Colfax, Henry Wilson, Dawes, Brooks, Scofield, Allison, James F. Wilson, Patterson, Bingham, Garfield, and Kelley, who at first denied, either directly or inferentially, ever having owned any Credit Mobilier stock, as having received the stock without, practically, having paid anything for it.

The Poland Committee will be expected to report on the following points: 1. Whether the transfer of a stock worth from 300 to 400 per cent at par, transferred to Congressmen to induce them to "look into" the affairs of the corporation, is in the nature of a bribe. 2. Whether a denial of such a transfer, after it had actually taken place, is evidence of a depraved motive on the part of those who took the stock. 3. Whether the Congressmen who held Credit Mobilier stock have been guilty of false swearing, or of false statements on their honor as Congressmen. 4. Which of the Congressmen whose names have been implicated are guilty, and what their punishment shall be. 5. The guilt and punishment of Oakes Ames as a bribe-giver. Upon the action in regard to Ames will depend largely the forthcoming or absence of future developments. Mr. Ames, through his attorney, refused to exhibit any other portions of his memorandum-book than those relating to the testimony which he had already given.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN ILLINOIS.

The Constitution of Illinois provides that an election for Circuit Judges shall take place in this State on the first Monday in June, 1873, and that the terms of said Judges shall be six years. It further provides that, at the session of the Legislature immediately preceding said election, the State, excluding Cook County, shall be divided into judicial circuits, one circuit for each 100,000 inhabitants, as nearly as may be, and to be composed of contiguous territory. The whole population of the State in 1870 was 2,539,891, of which 349,966 was in Cook County. Deducting this latter number, leaves for the remainder of the State 2,189,925. This will leave the number of circuits outside of Cook County at twenty-two. The Legislature has, therefore, to establish the boundaries of these twenty-two circuits, and in each of them a new Judge is to be elected in June next.

The judiciary of this county is provided for in a distinct part of the Constitution. While Cook County is but one circuit, it has several Circuit Judges. A Judge of that Court will have to be elected in June next. On the same day a successor to Chief Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the United States will have to be chosen by the voters in the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Warren, Henderson, Knox, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy, and Woodford. There is the usual activity at Springfield on the part of members, fixing up judicial circuits to suit their friends.

The Sunday question in London threatens to excite as much dissension as in Chicago. There the question is one of rest and not of closing the saloons. There is a regularly-organized "Working-Men's Lord's Day Rest Association," which, it will be noticed, is thoroughly English in the cumbersome construction of its name. A delegation from this association recently astonished the Bishop of London by requesting that he should not ride to church in his carriage on the Sabbath day. Their idea was that great evil resulted from the practice of Christians riding to church in cabs, and that it was the duty of the Bishop to set them an example by discontinuing the use of his carriage. This would require the Bishop to walk several miles on Sunday, then conduct the services, and preach his sermon. Such a proceeding might provide rest for his horses and servants, but how would it be about the Bishop himself?

Congress recently had a spirited debate on the proposition to substitute English rhetoric and literature for the study of the Spanish language, at West Point. The result was the retention of the course in Spanish to the exclusion of the English. This is not altogether surprising. Those who have had occasion to listen to Congressional debates on various occasions have probably discovered that the average member of Congress has a great contempt for the English language, its rhetoric and its literature.

Among the names signed to the petition asking President Grant to pardon Brown, the Philadelphia repeater, was that of W. H. Kemble. This is the gentleman who recommended Evans, the Pennsylvania Agent, as "understanding addition, division, and silence." How much influence Mr. Kemble's name exerted in the matter, it is impossible to say, but the pardon was granted.

An Explanation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 12.—A typographical mistake in a letter to THE TRIBUNE by this correspondent, published in the issue of the 11th, is serious enough to demand correction. The paragraph regarding the railroad attitude of the farmers who are members of the Senate, showing that a majority of them were against the position taken by the State Grange, should have ended: "This shows that a majority of the farmers have got over the tongue and brought up on the wrong side." The word "brought" was printed "bought," giving an inference not intended, and entirely unwarranted. By reference to the letter, it will be seen that the action of the said farmer Senators, in voting against the bill referred to, was indorsed and commended. This correction is due to the gentlemen concerned.

New York Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Constitutional Commission to-day took up the Suffrage article and adopted the section providing for challenge at the polls for the payment of or accepting a bribe, and for buying or selling a vote.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The opera of "Fra Diavolo" was witnessed last evening by an immense audience, which completely filled every part of the theatre, and bore witness, not only to Lucca's popularity, but to the strong hold which this bright and characteristic work of Auber's has upon the popular heart. Few of the old standard operas which are in *repertoires* so constantly as "Fra Diavolo" wear so well. It also added to the interest of the occasion that Lucca has made a European reputation in the character of *Zerlina*, which had preceded her coming to this country, so that there was considerable curiosity to see her version of the *role*, which proved to be like everything she undertakes—a conception of her own, in the development of which she does not follow in the footsteps of any other artist. Nearly all the stage *Zerlinas*, in "Fra Diavolo" and "Don Giovanni" as well, are more or less cast in the same mould. The action and the business of the part are mere copies, but Lucca starts out in a path of her own making, and the further she progresses, the more widely she diverges from other artists, who have presented this character here. The essential element of difference between her version and that of other artists is in the rich humor with which she invests the character,—a humor sometimes arch and naive, sometimes broad and rollicking,—and yet she manages to preserve the essential characteristics of *Zerlina*, which are those of an innocent, joyous village maiden, who nevertheless has also the freedom and the familiarity which an inn-keeper's daughter might be supposed to possess. She is never anything but natural, and in no situation does her action go beyond the limit of probability. She does just what you would expect her to do, and does it in the manner she would employ if the scene was real. This utter absence of artifice and effort, joined to her fresh, vivacious and highly-colored delineation of the character, make it one of the most charming pictures imaginable. She has studied the part evidently more from the dramatic than the lyric side, and, indeed, with the single exception perhaps of the "Diavolo Song," makes the music of secondary importance; and, as a dramatic representation of an Italian village girl, possessed of a certain gaucherie, brim-full of fun, and boldness, and yet easily frightened, up to all sorts of mischief, even if it be a little coarse, and yet capable of conducting herself very demurely when the occasion requires, the performance can hardly be surpassed, although we have had artists here who can sing the music more sweetly and with greater effect. The strongest feature of her personation is in the bed-room scene, which she makes intensely humorous by her irresistible by-play and animal spirits, which were amply sufficient to warrant the grotesquerie and eager curiosity of the bandits behind the curtain, who seemed to catch some of her fun, and did much better than when they were left to their own resources.

With Lucca's representation, words of praise must close. Vizzani, although he sang very smoothly and made as much of the music as his vocal resources would allow, had not the most distant suggestion of a brigand about him. He was simply an easy-going civilian in top boots and counting-room attire, whose appearance was no more calculated to affright *Zerlina*, than it was to affect the susceptible heart of *Lady Allcash*. The dashing spirit and bold effrontery of the mountain bandit, as well as the delicate spirit of humor which belongs to the character, were utterly wanting, and the usual regret which an audience feels at the sudden taking-off of the elegant rascal in the last act, was not manifested on this occasion. Bouconi managed, as usual, to get several hundred miles away from the pitch whenever he attempted to sing, but made some compensation for his distressing vocalism by his broad buffo acting, which was not apparently affected by the coldness of *Lady Allcash* (Sanz), his wife and travelling companion. If the latter would but once relax the muscles of her face and change its expression, she would be much more acceptable. As it is she accepts the growlings and beatings of her husband and the flatteries and blandishments of *Fra Diavolo* with the same imperturbable determination to be surprised at nothing. The two brigands, Coulon and Dubreul, managed to get up considerable drollery but in comparison with Campbell and Peakes, or even with the stolid buffoonery of Hermanns, they were excessively tame and tedious. Richardi's *Lorenzo* was the mildest mannered trooper that ever drew sabre and Locatelli as *Matteo* should make up his mind at once and forever that he does not know how to run an inn. It is rather remarkable that the chorus, which has done so well hitherto, should have done so poorly in numbers they ought to know by heart; likewise the orchestra.

This evening there will be no opera. The next performance will be on Friday, upon which occasion "Nozze di Figaro" will be given, with Lucca as *Cherubino*, Kellogg as *Susanna*, and Leveille as the *Countess*.

BLOOMINGTON.

Farmers' Convention—The Case of W. S. Coy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 12.—A call, signed by W. R. Duncan, Committeeman for this county, has been issued for a meeting of the farmers of McLean County, to take steps toward organization, in pursuance of the plan proposed at the late State Convention held here. The meeting is to be a Delegate Convention, to assemble in this city on the 26th inst., the delegates to be appointed upon a basis which is not yet, but in a few days will be, determined upon.

An enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of Normal Township was held this afternoon at Normal. Mr. S. N. King was elected President of the permanent organization, J. Dillon, Vice President, and Hon. Joseph Carter, Secretary.

The report that Governor Beveridge has requested the resignation of the Hon. W. S. Coy, of this place, from the State Board of Education is received here with the deepest deprecation, as all, both Republicans and Democrats, who know Coy and his record, feel assured that the Governor's action must be solely in retaliation for the stand taken by the gentleman during the recent campaign in which Coy was a zealous and active Liberal.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Dairymen's Association Convention at Watertown, Wis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 12.—In the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, at the closing session, the coloring of cheese bandages was discussed, with a general expression that it was not necessary. Coloring cheese was also discussed, with an implied decision that, while either high colored or uncolored cheese is in demand in all the leading markets, moderate coloring is safest. The question of comparitive profits of dairying with other branches of farming was discussed with much interest. Its advantages over exclusive grain farming were strongly presented, but the extent to which grain and stock raising might be united with dairying was a question on which there was some difference of opinion, but with a strong preponderance in favor of some mixing. Statements were made by several of the dairies last year having yielded $50 per cow in cheese, butter, and calf, not counting anything for manure. This gives a fair profit. After the usual vote of thanks, the Convention adjourned, after a pleasant session, the free conversational discussion being the most marked feature.

QUINCY.

Meeting of the Fair Association—A Fifteenth Amendment Lawsuit Settled.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 12.—The second meeting of the Fair Association was held here to-day, General Singleton in the chair, when the Committees reported progress. A number of leading citizens have signed the roll, representing subscriptions of nearly $10,000. Premiums to the amount of $25,000 will be offered exhibitors, and everything done to assure the success of the enterprise.

The case of Emma Coger, a colored woman of this city, against the owners of the steamer Merrill, for forcible ejection from the cabin of that boat last summer, was decided at Keokuk to-day, the jury awarding the plaintiff $250 damages. She sued for $5,000.

Ohio Politics.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—The Republican State Central Committee met to-day, and decided to hold the next State Convention May 21. This day was fixed to avoid the complaint heretofore made, when the Convention has been held during the session of the Legislature, that the Convention was set up by legislators.

Republicans from various parts of Ohio, with Republican members of the General Assembly, met in caucus to-night to consider the political situation, and suggest plans for conducting the next campaign. Speeches were made by Governor Noyes, ex-Lieutenant Governor Lee, and others. They all spoke in a hopeful strain, declaring that concentration of effort was all that was needed to insure the success of the Republican arms. The Credit Mobilier scandal was referred to by several speakers, and while it was admitted to be unfortunate for certain leaders of the Republican party, all advised a suspension of judgment until those now being investigated had been proved guilty of crime. If guilty, then they individually must fall, and while their friends would mourn their downfall. The Republican party would go on without them.

A circular issued by the State Executive Committee, urging the importance of securing a majority in the Constitutional Convention, was concurred in.

NEW YORK.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. Again Anxious to Settle—Railroad Swindling—The Bar Association—Complimentary Dinner—Mayor Havemeyer—Smouldering Fires—The Mysterious Murder at Little Neck.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. have again reached the conclusion that they prefer not to have their frauds on the Custom House ventilated in Court, and have offered the Secretary of the Treasury $271,000 in compromise, which is $11,000 more than before. It is believed that Mr. Boutwell will accept this offer, but will not stultify himself by furnishing the firm with a certificate of innocence. The understanding is that Wm. E. Dodge, Sr., was not cognizant of the frauds, but that they were managed by his son and D. Willis James. Candor compels a denial of the story that the guilty parties have been expelled from the firm. The various parties continue in business as heretofore.

The Coroner to-day held an inquest in the case of Barbara Schaffer, whose throat was cut by her husband, William Schaffer, on the night of Feb. 4, at 10 Bleecker street. The only testimony of importance elicited was that of Frederick Gass, married to Schaffer's sister. He testified that Schaffer had been married nineteen years, and previous to the tragedy had been separated about five months. The intimacy of Mrs. Schaffer with Stephen Haas, a one-armed letter-carrier, was the cause of the separation. Schaffer, after the separation, went to board with the witness. They had four children. Schaffer used to brood a great deal over his domestic trouble, but had never threated his wife's life. She boarded with Mrs. Bender, at Eldridge and Grand streets. Schaffer called there frequently to see his wife. On the night of the tragedy, Schaffer went out, saying that he was going to see his wife about their oldest daughter, who was in the house of the "Good Shepherd," having, doubtless, deliberately made up his mind to kill her and himself. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict according to these facts.

A new fraud has just come to light. For several months past the freight trains of the various railroads from this city to the West were filled with barrels, all marked "sugar." They were directed to the principal confectioners and dealers in candies in Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other cities. The freight agents of several of the companies, suspecting that something was wrong, recently opened some of the barrels and found them packed with confectionery and choice candies. The freight on plain sugar is 47 cents a hundred, while confectionery is charged at the rate of $1.18. The railroad companies have instructed their agents to keep a sharp lookout for "sugar" freight, and to open every barrel, if necessary, directed to confectioners in the Western cities. Five confectioners in this city have received letters from Western firms, requesting them to label the peppermint lozenges, etc., they had ordered, as "sugar," at 47 cents a hundred. The frauds perpetrated in this way are said to amount to an immense sum annually.

There is quite a novel circumstance connected with the panelling of the jury to try Scannell for the murder of Donohue. The wife of the murderer sits at the elbow of his counsel every day in Court and no juror is accepted by the defence unless she approves of him. She is supposed to be applying her knowledge of physiognomy.

The murder of James Graham, shoe dealer at Little Neck, remains a complete mystery. His two half-brothers and a near friend were arrested on suspicion, but no evidence against them has been obtained.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the Bar Association, last night, it was decided to apply to the Legislature for a law regulating the fees charged by public officials. In cases of extortionate charges, complaints are to be made to the grand jury against the offending officers.

The proposed departure for Europe of General L. T. Eckert, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was last evening made the occasion of a complimentary dinner at the Astor House in this city, by the Assistant Superintendents of his division, who assembled here for that purpose. The General was not apprised of the affair until he was escorted into the dining rooms, where he found his aids assembled. After dinner a letter was presented to him in behalf of the Assistant Superintendents, expressive of the regard and esteem in which he was held by them, and of the hope that his mission abroad would be successful.

Mayor Havemeyer, in a letter published to-day, calls attention to his letter accepting his nomination, in which he made no promise to be a party candidate, and says that he is not now to be swerved from that position.

The officers of the New York & Brazil Line of Steamships have received communications concerning the burning of the steamer Erie. The ship was discovered to be on fire at 10 o'clock at night, and every exertion was made to subdue the flames, but it was of no avail. The fire, which originated in the hold, spread rapidly, and at 12 o'clock, finding all hope of saving the vessel gone, the passengers and crew got into boats. The vessel sank in less than half an hour after she was deserted. Her cargo consisted of coffee, and this, with the mails and vessel, were all lost.

The general term of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn to-day affirmed the decision of the special term, concerning the legality of the "State deficiency tax levy," and the case will go to the Court of Appeals.

The grain in the ruins of Woodruff and Robinson's stores, which were destroyed by fire last November, is still burning.

The new bill in reference to the Insane Asylums, introduced in the Legislature, directs a Visiting Board, to which a lady may be appointed, and authorizes a freer communication between the inmates of such institutions with their friends.

The first commitment under the act of June 8, 1872, for fraudulently using the mails, was made to-day, the committed being Henry Monninger, who sent out circulars offering counterfeit greenbacks.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications for To-Day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Signal Service telegrams report 4 degrees below zero this morning at Breckinridge, Minn.; 8 above at St. Paul; 7 above at Duluth; 8 above at Marquette; 21 above at Chicago; 7 above at Grand Haven, Mich.; 17 above at Detroit; 21 above at Buffalo; 32 above at Pittsburgh; 13 above at Toronto; 20 above at Rochester; 16 above at Albany; 30 above at New York; 12 above at Portland; 9 above at Burlington, Vt.; 8 above at Quebec; 39 above at Washington; 60 at Charleston, S. C.; 65 at Jacksonville, Fla.; 38 at Memphis; 27 at St. Louis; 36 at Louisville. Snowing in Central New York and Vermont. Raining at New York, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Probabilities—For the Southern States east of Mississippi for Thursday, generally lower temperature, westerly to northerly winds, diminishing in force, and clear weather. For the Middle States, brisk and high northerly and easterly winds, with rain over the southern portion and snow over the northern, winds backing to northerly and westerly, from Lake Erie to Southern New Jersey and southward to Virginia during Thursday, with clearing weather and over New York, and thence to Connecticut and Northern New Jersey during Thursday evening. For New England, brisk northeasterly winds increasing to high along the coast, with snow probably turning to rain along the southern portion. From the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes, fresh and brisk northwesterly to northeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather, the former shifting probably to easterly and southerly, on Thursday, with increased cloudiness. For the Northwest, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and cloudy and possibly threatening weather north of Iowa.

Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk and Cape May, and are ordered for Baltimore, New York, New London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Governor Beveridge to Stand by His Railroad and Warehouse Nominations.

Railroad Taxation — Indemnity for Swamp Lands.

The House Corrects a Senatorial Blunder in the Railroad Test Case.

The Chicago Police Troubles Referred to the Cook County Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO POLICE MATTERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12.—The consideration of Chicago police matters came up as a special order on Mr. Ray's resolution to abolish the Police Board, for which Mr. Sherman had submitted a substitute providing for the abolition of all Boards and placing all the departments under the control of the Mayor, assisted by a Council of Superintendents. Mr. Race thought the entire subject should be referred to the Cook County delegation, as they were most deeply interested, and the outside members did not quite understand the subject. Mr. Bradwell believed the entire State was interested in the City of Chicago—the pride and glory of the West. Anything that affected the peace and safety of Chicago affected the peace, safety, and welfare of the State. The condition of things in that city during the past month—the unhappy conflict of authority—was disgraceful to the State. The Cook County delegation might not agree, and the House would have to decide the question in the end. They could no more run the Police Department with three men successfully, any more than they could run that House with three Speakers of coequal authority. Mr. Quinn, from Peoria, inquired if any disobedience of law had occurred in Chicago since the Assembly met. Mr. Bradwell answered that the Commissioners had disregarded the orders of their superior officer, the Mayor. In reply to Mr. Swan, he stated that the Mayor had the power to remove them under the Mayor's bill, but, "like Banquo's ghost," they refused to be removed. They could not carry on the Police Department with a hydra-headed institution. It was no political question. He would not have it so regarded. Mr. Swan desired to have it referred to the Cook County delegation, that they might have more light upon the subject. Mr. Jones was of the same way of thinking. Mr. Wayman, of Cook, stated the law had operated to the satisfaction of a majority of the people of Chicago. First, the Commissioners were elected by the city, but the law was changed and their jurisdiction extended over the county; by which they were now elected. They were county officers to all intents and purposes, and the Mayor of Chicago, a city officer, had no right to remove them without good cause. Two of them were elected fresh from the people last year, and there would not have been any trouble had they the power to select the Superintendent. He admitted there was a little trouble some years ago. He believed in referring all matters pertaining to Cook County to the delegation which understood the needs and wants of their constituents better than country members. Mr. Sherman was opposed to the reference, which was simply an effort to dodge the issue. Were not the members from Cook as ready to vote then as they would ever be? The gentleman from Fayette (Swan) desired more light, and therefore would like to refer it to the Cook County delegation. God save the mark! [Laughter.] The best citizens, bankers, the Board of Trade, Board of Underwriters, all united in sustaining the Mayor, and were in favor of abolishing the Board. Let the members from the county come up and enable the City of Chicago to have a police force which would be effective and protect them, when they went to the city, from confidence men, thieves, and murderers. Mr. Bullock was opposed to having two Legislature running in Springfield—one from Chicago, one from the State. He moved to refer to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, believed there was a legal question involved, which should be passed upon by the Judiciary Committee. The motion to refer to the Cook County delegation was carried by 67 to 46.

RAILROAD BOARD.

Mr. Stilwell returned last evening and Mr. Robinson this morning. The former left his resignation in the hands of the Governor, conditioned upon the others doing the same, and Mr. Robinson, like Mr. McCrea, placed his case in the hands of friends. Mr. Robinson stated this morning that his friends would not permit him to withdraw, and, unless something unforeseen should occur, he would stick and abide by the action of the Senate. A consultation of the friends of McCrea, Stilwell, and Robinson was held this morning, and it was decided to assume a position of masterly inactivity for a few days, as the resignations may be considered withdrawn for the present. The bitter feeling that was manifested last week is slowly subsiding, and the sober second thought of the Senators may result in the abandonment of their hostility to the Governor and his nominees. Any way, it is likely they will have an opportunity to express themselves by voting, and will have to reject or confirm the nominees. If they reject, the Governor will send in new names and give them another opportunity, continuing to send in names until the population of the State is exhausted, or three are confirmed. Many Senators being absent visiting State institutions, nothing can very well be done until they return next week.

LATER—The representatives of the three nominees for Railroad Commissioners had a conference with the Governor, at which it was decided that the resignations would not be tendered at present, and the Governor announced his determination not to withdraw the names unless requested to do so by the owners. They will probably go before the Senate with the chances of Mr. McCrea's confirmation improving. In the meantime Mr. Morgan's friends say they can keep him in by refusing to confirm one of the nominees, as by law he holds over until his successor is appointed, and that the Governor will not dare to peremptorily remove him. The farmers continue to threaten and rave, and the contest will probably be renewed with new vigor next week. The Senate Railroad Committee met with a tacit understanding that the nominations should not be considered, as it would stop all other business and break up the meeting. The consequence of all this fuss is a growing feeling in favor of abolishing the Board.

THE CANAL AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL,

reported in the House, was before the Senate Committee, and was adopted without amendment. It will be reported to-morrow.

OUR POLICE TROUBLES.

The reference of the Chicago police difficulty to the inharmonious Cook County delegation was a misfortune, as they will never agree upon anything, and the House must eventually assume the responsibility of settling the question.

ARRIVALS.

Hon. Jasper P. Ward arrived from Chicago this evening, to assist, it is reported, in healing the breach between the Governor and Senate; Mr. Billings, of the West Side Gas Company, to look after the McGrath bill, empowering cities to lease gas companies, a proposition to that effect having been made by the Company when there was no law to authorize the city to accept said proposition, being still pending; ex-Alderman Walsh, in the interest of the Police Commissioners; and the Hon. W. H. King, on private business.

THE FARMERS' CLUB

met this morning, and postponed the consideration of the Railroad Commission business until Friday, that the members might occupy the evening more profitably attending Mr. Medill's lecture.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The announcement that the Committee on Municipal Affairs had this subject before them on the Halpin resolutions, has aroused great interest throughout the incorporated cities in the State. Mayor Pfiefenberger, from Alton; Mayor Funk and General Bloomfield, City Attorney, from Bloomington; Mayor Buffington, from Monmouth; City Attorney Dunn, from Jacksonville, who brought with him a long and able letter from General McConnell, Mayor of that city, urging the passage of the bill now before the Committee; City Attorney Gobert, from Quincy, and City Collector Von Hollen and Tax Commissioner Holden, from Chicago, were here yesterday in relation to this matter. No formal meeting of the Committee was held, but these gentlemen held interviews with the Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Halpin. General Bloomfield and Mayor Funk left some suggestions in writing which they desire embodied in the bill, but those suggestions are merely matters in detail, interesting only to cities whose legislative bodies, like Chicago, have adopted Section 9 of the General Incorporation act, relating to special assessments. It appears that nearly all the incorporated cities in the State are in the same position in regard to city taxes that Chicago is. Quincy alone, so far, appears to be somewhat indifferent to the matter, although the action taken by her city authorities may lead to much vexatious litigation. She has made and collected her assessments for city taxes for 1872 upon the returns made to the County Clerk, under the provisions of the general Revenue law, and now she seeks, under a second assessment, to make up the deficiences in her revenue. The authorities of the city of Quincy do not offer any opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. Halpin, but say they do not need it. But the authorities of the other cities, so far as heard from, are urgent in their demands that the county officers shall keep hands off in the matter of city taxes. Mayor McConnell, of Jacksonville, in his letter to a member of the Committee, says: "It strikes me, first, as a departure from all the analogies and proprieties of our form of Government to take the collection of taxes for city purposes out of the hands of the city and place it in the hands of officers not elected by the city—not interested in the municipal prosperity,—not acquainted with municipal needs, and in no wise amenable to the supervision or control of the officers elected by the people of the city to supervise their affairs. Again, it has introduced an element of uncertainty which is very prejudicial to the public interest. A very large class of the people are always sufficiently ready to avoid the payment of taxes on any available pretext." There is now a prospect that the bill, as reported from the Committee, will become a law. The members from the rural districts have no disposition to interfere in the matter, but will be advised by the representatives from the cities, and yield to them the privilege of controlling any legislation needed for the benefit of their constituents.

GRAND JURORS.

The Judiciary Committee reported against reducing the panel of Grand Juries from 24 to 15, and the House sustained the report.

PERSONAL.

"Eli Perkins" lectured in the hall last evening to an immense audience, the seats being free.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Condon, of Cook, and Mr. Cross, of Winnebago, both of them being reported very sick.

General John McArthur, Postmaster of Chicago, has been here. He is in favor of abolishing the Board of Police, but desires to save the Board of Public Works.

PRINTING PAPER.

The Secretary of State reported that the arrival of printing paper was delayed by the cold weather, and that the quality was as good as the sample, but lacked from one to one and a half pounds in weight per ream. Referred to Printing Committee.

SWAMP LANDS.

In the Senate a concurrent resolution was adopted instructing Congressmen to get legislation to indemnify counties for swamp land scrips. The lands proven to be swamp or overflowed lands, under act of September, 1850, which were permitted to be entered at the United States Land Offices, with cash, have been settled for in cash—(Treasury warrants.) For the same class of lands, located with land warrants, the United States issued scrip to the State, which belonged to the counties, in which the lands were situated,—and authorized the entry of any unentered $1.25 per acre land in the State of Illinois. There being no such lands in the State, the counties now desire Congress to pass a law to permit such land scrip to be asked for entering other lands anywhere in the Territories.

THE RAILROAD TEST CASE.

On the motion to concur in the Senate resolution requesting the Supreme Court to hurry up their decision in the McLean County railroad case, Mr. Dunham expressed his opinion that it was indecorous to make any such request, and moved to lay in the table. The motion was lost, 47 to 69, and thereupon Mr. Bradwell announced that he was willing to instruct the Supreme Court, as it would in this case save the State thousands of dollars.

Mr. Hart was opposed to impertinent resolutions. A motion to refer to the Railroad Committee was lost.

Mr. Swan considered the Superior Court a coordinate branch of the Government, and it was wrong to bring a pressure on even a Justice's Court, to say nothing of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hay thought the resolution entirely out of place. What value would a decision of that Court have if given under instructions of the Legislature.

Mr. Harrington considered the resolution a menace to the Senate.

Mr. Savage favored the resolution.

Mr. Hite, of St. Clair, was astonished at the Senate for adopting such a resolution.

Mr. Quinn moved to indefinitely postpone, which was lost. Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, was never so alarmed at any motion as at the one before them. What would they think of the plaintiff in a case begging the Court to decide it. The Supreme Court was elected by the people, and was as directly responsible to them as the Legislature. He would forever regret that he belonged to a Legislature that could so far forget its own self-respect and the respect due the Court as to pass such a resolution.

Mr. Jones remarked that, after all, the Supreme Court was only the Judiciary. Being acquainted with some members of the Court, he knew they would not object to a respectful resolution. The people wanted action.

Mr. Hawes believed fully in the right of petition to a Court or anywhere else, but he doubted the expediency of the resolution. Such a resolution should not be passed until the Court had wandered from the purposes for which they were created. They had been instructing everybody. They wasted the day before instructing the National Legislature, and now they wanted to instruct the Supreme Court. They were putting on airs. Had they got through with Congress, now that they began to advise the Supreme Court on a subject the most important before them? He stood there as a farmer, not as a lawyer, and objected to that resolution. They were attending to everybody's business but their own. What did they know about the Supreme Court or its business? If he understood anything about the business of that Court, it would be some time in June before the decision could be promulgated. He desired no hasty decision. As a farmer who suffered from and was opposed to all monopolies, he desired a careful, candid, and impartial consideration of the case, and a decision that would stand in the future.

Mr. Rogers, of McLean, thought the request would detract from the dignity and force of the decision when made.

Mr. Donahue regarded the Supreme Court as the bulwark between the individual and the clamor and passions of the populace under the excitement of the hour. That Court should be influenced only by the facts and law of the case, and not by outside pressure.

Mr. Warner thought the resolution was a respectful petition.

Mr. Inscore believed it an act of contempt to introduce the resolution, and if it was introduced in any town meeting, and the Supreme Court did not fine the mover for contempt, the Court should be abolished.

A motion to postpone was lost, and the resolution met the same fate—yeas, 51; nays, 65.

Mr. Lane, of Hancock, moved to instruct the Attorney General to press the matter upon the Court, when Mr. Hay answered that the case was beyond the jurisdiction of the Attorney General.

Mr. Quin offered an amendment directing the Doorkeeper to arrest the Supreme Court, and feed it on bread and water until a decision in favor of the people was rendered.

Mr. Lane's motion was tabled.

CONVICT LABOR.

Senator Brooks introduced a bill confining convict labor inside the walls of the Penitentiary, and providing that convicts shall not work in quarries, except for the State and under the direction of a State agent. He claims that two thousand quarrymen in Joliet are kept out of employment because convicts labor in the quarries.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate to-day passed a bill providing that the Circuit Court of the county wherein the plaintiff or complainant may reside shall have jurisdiction of all actions hereafter to be commenced by any individual against any fire or life insurance company, either incorporated by any law of this State or doing business in this State, and all processes issued in any cause commenced in the county wherein the plaintiff may reside, where an individual may be plaintiff or complainant, and any such company defendant, may be directed to any county of this State for service and return. Also a bill providing that when a defendant in error before the Supreme Court has left the State, notice of the trial shall be published, and the case proceed as if he had been personally served with process.

OTHER SENATE BILLS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill allowing married women to sue and be sued in their own names, and it was ordered to a second reading. The Senate laid on the table the bill to abolish the Board of Equalization.

THE PENITENTIARY IRREGULARITIES.

Colonel Beardslee, of Rock Island, is here and denies that he has any interest in the purchase of wagons and material from the Penitentiary, and did nothing but vouch for the ability of Rosenfield to fill his part of the contract. He says Rosenfield would be glad to give back the stuff for the money; that it was useless to the State, and the room occupied was needed for other purposes. The amount paid was $15,000; the amount asked $20,000; the amount first offered $10,000. The value appraised by the Investigating Committee last year was $40,000, and members of the Committee insist that it was a low estimate, and that $8,000 worth of loose material was given to Rosenfield. The Penitentiary Committee will go to Joliet and investigate the charges in a few days.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.

A resolution was adopted taking up unfinished business each morning.

PETITION.

A petition asking the repeal of the Stock law was presented and referred.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported back Bill 175, to compel the Illinois Central Railroad to execute their trusts, with the recommendation that it pass. Ordered printed. Also Bill 66, concerning Clerks of the Superior Court of Cook County, with amendments. Amendments concurred in, and the bill ordered that it pass. Also Bill 132, providing for the election of State's Attorney, with the recommendation that it do not pass. The bill was, on motion, laid on the table. Also Bill 52, amending the act in regard to practice in cases of ejectment. Consideration postponed.

The Committee on Revenue reported in favor of the adoption of Senator Reynolds' resolution, requiring the Illinois Central Railroad to sell their lands. Concurred in.

The same recommendation in regard to resolution concerning land scrip held by the State. Concurred in.

The Committee reported back Bill 148, amending the Revenue law, and recommended it be tabled until the 4th of July next. Concurred in.

Same recommendation for Bill 163. Concurred in.

Also Bill 102, with amendments, in regard to assessment and collection of taxes. Ordered printed.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to a first reading:

By Mr. BROOKS—To regulate the labor of convicts in the Penitentiary.

By Mr. YAGER—Enabling towns having commons to sell the same; also relating to Illinois insurance companies.

RESOLUTIONS.

By consent, Mr. CASEY offered a resolution in regard to the improvement of Western rivers. Adopted.

Mr. YAGER offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to visit the State Arsenal and ascertain if legislation is necessary in order to preserve battle flags and trophies. Adopted.

The Senate advised and consented to the nomination of John T. Stuart as State House Commissioner, and of Hiram F. Walker, *vice* John Wood, resigned, and Jesse Bishop, *vice* E. J. Palmer, removed.

Senator YOUNGBLOOD offered a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to go to Shawneetown and report upon the claim of said city for the appropriation sought from said State. Adopted.

Senator CASTLE offered a resolution reciting that the Constitution guarantees to criminals a speedy trial, and that the Grand Jury system is a bar to such speedy trial, and asking the appointment of a Select Committee to consist of Senators Baldwin, Warren, and Crews. The resolutions, for informality in naming the Committee, were ruled out of order.

The special order, consideration of the proposed constitutional amendments in regard to minority representation, was postponed on account of the absence of Senator Canfield, mover of the original resolution.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Senate bill 34, for an act concerning the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts, was read a third time and passed by a vote of, ayes, 29; noes, 2.

The title of the bill was amended by adding the words, "in causes instituted against fire and life insurance companies," and adopted as amended.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed was filed by Senator YAGER.

Senate bill 76, to amend Section 86 of the act in regard to practice in Courts of Record, was read a third time and passed by a vote of 33 ayes, the title also being adopted.

Bill 117, to legalize the extension of taxes in certain cases, was recommitted to Committee for informality.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

Several bills were read a second time and ordered printed.

A large number of bills were read a first time, referred, and ordered to second reading.

COURT REPORTS.

By consent, Senator YAGER introduced a resolution asking information from the Governor in relation to reports of inferior Courts to the Supreme Courts, suggesting an amendment to existing laws. Adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

INSTRUCTING THE SUPREME COURT.

Pending the reading of the journal, a message was received from the Senate announcing the adoption of a joint resolution asking the Supreme Court to render a decision in the McLean County railroad case.

THE COOK COUNTY UNPLEASANTNESS.

The special order, being the resolution of Mr. Ray, asking the Judiciary Committee to propose a bill abolishing the Chicago Board of Police Commissioners.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute.

Mr. RAY moved that the subject be referred to the Cook County delegation.

Mr. POLLOCK moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Motion withdrawn.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy) moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to refer to the Cook County delegation. Carried—yeas, 67; nays, 45.

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford), Alexander (Montgomery), Anderson, Barkley, Bocock, Booth, Bullard, Cassedy, Connelly, Cronkrite, Cullerton, Dolton, Flanders, Golden, Halpin, Hart, Henry, Hite (St. Clair), Hildrup, Hoiles, Hollenback, Inscore, Jaquess, James, Jessup, Johnston, Jones, Lane (DeWitt), Lewis, Lietze, Lomax, Massie, McAdams, McDonald, McLaughlin, McPherran, Meacham, Mulvane, Neville, Newton, Nulton, Oakwood, Peltzer, Plowman, Race, Ramey, Rountree, Savage, Senne, Shumway, Smith, Soule, Stewart (Win'bgo), Streeter, Stroud, Swan, Taggart, Thomas, Truitt, Washburn, Wayman, Webber, Webster, Weinheimer, Westfall, Wick, Mr. Speaker—67.

NAYS.

Armstrong (Grundy), Armstrong (LaSalle), Ballow, Bishop (McHenry), Barkley, Bradwell, Bryant, Casey, Chambers, Collins, Dewey, Dresser, Forth, Graham, Granger, Grey, Gridley, Harvey, Hawes, Herrington, Hopkins, Jackson, Kann, Lane (Hancock), Loomis, Marsh, Middlecoff, Moose, Moore (Marshall), Moffett, Oberly, Orendorff, Pinnell, Pollock, Pyatt, Quinn, Ray, Rogers, Scott, Shaw, Sherman, Snow, Thornton, Virden, Warner, Wood.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHAW, from the Judiciary, reported back House bill 78, and recommended that it do not pass. Report concurred in.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Committee reported back House bill 143, to provide for the election of Recorder of Deeds in counties of 60,000 inhabitants, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on Education asked that House bill 222, in regard to compulsory education, be referred back to the Committee. So referred.

REVENUE.

Mr. GRAHAM reported back the House bill authorizing counties of 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds, with a substitute, which was read and ordered printed.

INSURANCE.

Mr. SHUMWAY asked that House bill 105 be recommitted to the Committee on Insurance. So referred.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the adoption of a joint resolution providing for a Committee to investigate the claim made by the City of Shawneetown for an appropriation.

A communication was submitted by the Speaker from the Secretary of State in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House in relation to the quality of paper furnished by the State Printer.

The joint resolution of the Senate asking the Supreme Court to render a decision in the McLean County Railroad case was taken up.

A motion was made to refer to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. DUNHAM moved to lay on the table. The ayes and noes were called.

The motion was lost—yeas, 47; nays, 69.

The House refused to refer to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. QUINN moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. MULVANE moved to make it the special order for Friday. The previous question was ordered. The motion to postpone was lost, and the House refused to concur—yeas, 51; nays, 65—as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (C'f'd.), Bishop (M'Hen'y), Bradwell, Bullard, Casey, Cassedy, Chambers, Collins, Cronkrite, Dewey, Flanders, Freeland, Graham, Granger, Grant, Gridley, Harvey, Hildrup, Jackson, James, Johnston, Jones, Lane (DeWitt), Lomax, Marsh, McAdams, Meacham, Middlecoff, Moore (Adams), Moffett, Mulvane, Oakwood, Oberly, Peltzer, Race, Rankin, Ray, Savage, Scott, Senne, Shaw, Shumway, Snow, Stewart (Win'go.), Stroud, Taggart, Thomas, Truett, Warner, Webber, Weinheimer.

NAYS.

Anderson, Armstrong (Grundy), Armstrong (LaSalle), Ballow, Barkley, Blakely, Baick, Bryant, Connolly, Cullerton, Darnell, Dalton, Dresser, Durham, Forth, Golden, Grey, Halpin, Hart, Hawes, Hay, Henry, Harrington, Hite (St. Clair), Hoiles, Hollenback, Hopkins, Inscore, Jaquess, Jessup, Kann, Lane (Hancock), Lietze, Loomis, Massie, McDonald, McLaughlin, Moore (Marshall), Moose, Neville, Newton, Nulton, Orendorff, Pinnell, Plowman, Pollock, Quinn, Ramey, Rogers, Rountree, Sherman, Smith, Soule, Starr, Streeter, Swan, Sylvester, Thorton, Virden, Washburn, Webster, Westfall, Wicker, Wood, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lane, of Hancock, moved to instruct the Attorney General to press the case to a decision. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

AN UNEQUAL STRUGGLE.

A Sick Man Pits His Strength Against Two Burglars.

They Overpower Him, and Get Away with Valuable Booty.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the house of N. V. Updegraff, Esq., No. 1158 State street, was entered by burglars, and two checks of $2,000 each, a gold watch and chain, and $3 in money were taken. The burglars entered the house by the transom over a side door. They succeeded in entering the sleeping apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Updegraff without awaking the former, who has been an invalid for some time, being affected with rheumatism. His wife, however, awoke before they had entered the room, having heard them when they got over the transom. The moment they came in she began to scream, but was quickly silenced by one of the thieves, who pointed a revolver at her, and commanded her to be quiet. She was then asked if there were any valuables in the house. The answer of the lady that there were none was met by an emphatic denial, of which an oath was an important part.

After disputing with her a few moments, one of the burglars said he would search the house while his companions stood watch over Updegraff and his wife. Mrs. Updegraff was told that she would be shot if she moved or attempted to awaken her husband.

While the house was being searched Mr. Updegraff awoke. He at once comprehended the situation, and, in the face of the loaded revolver, jumped up and grabbed the burglar who stood at the bedside. Updegraff was soon overpowered. The burglar, however, did him no great injury, and left the house with his companion by the way they had come. As before stated, they carried away two bank checks, each for $2,000, a gold watch and chain, and $3 in money. The case has been given to the detectives.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The stock market continued weak to-day, and declined from 2⅛ to ½, owing to dear money, heavy sales to realize, and doubtful success of the Syndicate. The "bears" have gained the ascendancy, and hammered down the entire list. Among the rumors on Wall street was one that the Rock Island Company was selling $6,000,000 new stock, authorized some time since, and another that there was a lock-up in money. The stock market just now is completely in the hands of cliques, and outsiders are warned to beware. The movement in Erie has been somewhat unaccountable, in view of the fact that a dividend has been declared for the first time in many years. Among the reasons for the decline is one that the declaration of a dividend is likely to be followed by litigation instituted by certain parties, who hold that part of the surplus earnings should be devoted to the settlement of outstanding claims incurred during the reign of Gould. The decline to-day was most marked in Erie, Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, Western Union, Rock Island, and Lake Shore. The *Evening Post* says of Union Pacific: "A thunderbolt, so to speak, is said to be preparing in Congress, which will be delivered in a few days or weeks, the effect of which it is predicted will leave the holders of Union Pacific securities generally in doubt, whether they have any property at all in the road, or whether, if they have, it does not belong to Government. This at least is the talk on the street."

MONEY.

Money was more stringent and ranged from 7 per cent to 1-16, with the bulk of the business at 1-32 to 1-16. The banks are poor, and not able to render liberal assistance to borrowers at present. The Treasury currency balance is low, and prevents the Government from making any extra purchases of bonds. Government bond dealers are accommodated at 7, and are amply supplied. Dealings in mercantile paper are interrupted by the high rates on call loans. London advices, to-day, show no important change in securities, as the result of the political troubles in Spain, though there were rumors that the Bank of England rate is likely to be increased to-morrow.

GOLD

was quiet and firm at 114@114¼.

BONDS.

Government bonds were steady and dull. The offerings of bonds to the Government to-day amounted to $4,046,100, and $1,000,000 were awarded. This is the first time in about two months that the Secretary has been able to obtain the advertised amount of bonds. The reports regarding the operations of the Syndicate have been contradictory, but a semi-official declaration may be accepted as correct, that the cash subscriptions amount to enough to guarantee the calling of $100,000,000 of 6 per cents, independent of the offering of this class of bonds in direct exchange for the new 5 per cents.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes heavy, and most grades under $10 are lower. The receipts are liberal, and low grades are freely offered. Good No. 2 and choice superfine are steady. Wheat closes dull and heavy for all kinds. Shippers and millers hold off, and prices are nominally 2@3c lower. Pork was moderately active and firmer, with sales of 500 barrels new mess at $14.50 for February and $14.60 for April. New mess is quoted at $14.75 cash. Cut meats are quiet, but steady, with sales of 60 boxes heavy pickled bellies at 7¾c, and 200 sugar-pickled hams, 21 lbs, at 9½c. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 5@5⅛c. Bacon is in fair demand, and the market is firm, with sales of 850 boxes at 7c for long clear for February, 7⅝c for short clear for do, and 7⅜c for long and short clear for April. Lard was easier and fairly active, with sales reported of 2,000 tierces Western at 8½c for February, 8 5-16c for March, 8 7-16c for April, and 8 9-16c for May.

Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—The third annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences is fairly attended. Several new members were elected, and some changes were proposed, among others, reducing the membership fee. Several valuable and interesting papers on various scientific subjects have been read.

AFFAIRS AT THE BRIDEWELL.

Superintendent Felton Called On by Some City Officials.

They Find Things Running Smoothly at That Model Institution.

What Schevers Has to Say About His Wife's Death.

The Council Committee on Bridewell, consisting of Aldermen Stone, Coey, McClowry, and Clowry, accompanied by Comptroller Burley and City Attorney Stiles, visited the House of Correction yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of examining it and the proposed site for the small-pox hospital. Two of the Aldermen, having been in the Council but a short time, had never seen the institution, and desired to inspect the different departments, so as to be able to answer questions, should any be asked by the other members of the Council. Aldermen Stone and Coey were on the Bridewell Committee of the Council of 1872, and they were very much gratified at the neatness and good order everywhere observable about the "Workhouse." While the former Superintendent had charge, dirt was allowed to accumulate in all places, but, since Mr. Felton's administration, everything inside the walls, the halls, corridors, cells, iron-work, wash-room, kitchen, etc., etc., has been kept scrupulously clean. The Committee were satisfied with what they saw. The foundation walls of the new wing are all in, and convicts were engaged yesterday in putting in position the first-floor joists; others were making window-frames, and several cutting stone steps and window-sills. Only raw material is bought; the labor necessary to adjust it for use being obtained without difficulty from among the inmates. The House of Correction to-day is what it has never been before,—a credit to the city. Within a year or two it will unquestionably be self-supporting, and perhaps afford considerable revenue. There are at present five hundred and fifteen inmates—about one-fifth of whom are employed. Were there workshops, the remainder would not be idle. The brick-yards are located on the southwest corner of the lot, and $40,000 have been expended in erecting kilns and working the brick beds. It was proposed to locate the small-pox hospital in the midst of these, but an amendment was made fixing its location in the northwest corner—a decidedly better site, in the opinion of the Committee. The Council will act upon the matter next Monday evening.

AN INTERVIEW.

A TRIBUNE reporter stopped at the cell of Schevers, whose wife died the other day from disease of the kidneys, her death being hastened, as is alleged, by blows inflicted by her husband. He was arrested on the 19th of January, and committed to the Bridewell the next day, having failed to pay a fine of $100 assessed for being "drunk and disorderly." He did not know what offence he had committed, but believed it to have been the one named. When asked if he had heard of his wife's death, he replied that he had heard a rumor of it, but knew nothing definite. He was told it was true, and commenced sobbing. He denied ever having struck or beat his wife, and said he would not have done so because he loved her "so much." In September last he was arrested for being drunk, and sent to the Bridewell. After remaining twenty-four days a friend paid the balance of his fine, and he was released. Upon reaching home his wife refused to have anything to do with him, and he went over to the North Side and secured work and a boarding house. He lived there by himself for six weeks. One day he received a letter from his wife, who complained of being ill and without money, and he called on her and told her she could have all he had. The two became reconciled, and moved to No. 69 Canalport avenue. One of the other boarders at this house—the same man who testified against him—made himself very obnoxious to Schevers and his wife, by playing the part of a "Peeping Tom"—looking into their bedroom at night, and otherwise misbehaving himself. Schevers acknowledged that he was drunk the night he was arrested, but denied positively that he kicked or ill-treated his wife in any way whatever.

The reporter asked him if his wife had been sick very long, and he replied that she had been suffering ever since they were married—four years ago. He did not know what ailed her, but she complained of pains in her back and side. About the middle of December, he said, she went into the yard to bring in some wash-clothes, and while going up or coming down the steps leading to the roof of the barn, where the clothes were drying, she slipped and fell down several steps. She hurt her side badly, and did not appear to be as well after as before the accident. He had always treated her kindly, and never in his life "laid a hand on her" or assaulted her with a chair or a cooking utensil. He appeared to feel very sad, and the reporter left him without mentioning the fact of the terrible suspicion which hangs over him. As stated in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday, a partial *post-mortem* examination of the remains of Mrs. Schevers was made by Dr. Emmons, who brought "bruised portions" of the body to this city in order to make a thorough autopsy. The alleged murder of Kennelly has, however, occupied his attention to such an extent as to preclude him from completing the inspection, and making public his views as to whether death was really hastened by ill-treatment.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Money was stringent, and loaned as high as ½ per day, and closed at 7 coin interest per annum. Most of the business was done at 1-32@1-16. There is much talk of a lock-up in aid of bear operations in stocks.

Sterling was dull and heavy at 109 1-16@109 1-8.

Gold was quiet and firm at 114@114¼. Loans 2@6 per cent for carrying and 1-64 to flat for borrowing. Clearings, $64,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $155,500.

Governments quiet and steady.

The Assistant Treasurer bought $1,000,000 from 113 66-100 to 113 85-100.

State bonds lower, with Tennessees freely pressed for sale.

Railroad bonds firm and in good demand.

Stocks were freely hammered by the bears most of the day, and prices declined ⅛@2⅛ per cent, with the lowest prices current about 3 o'clock. The sales were very large and a heavy short interest made, which had the effect, late in the day, of stiffening prices and causing a rally of ⅛@1 per cent, the market closing firm at the recovery.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115¼	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115¼	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¼	New 5s	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅛	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	33⅛
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100¼	St. Paul pfd	74¼
W. U. Tel	87⅛	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	82
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	93¼
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	12
American Express	68	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	114
Pacific Mail	74¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	118
New York Central	103⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	44¼
Erie	63⅝	C., C. & C.	92⅝
Erie pfd	79	C., B. & Q	117
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	96
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	120
Michigan Central	109	Illinois Central	....
Pittsburgh	90⅛	Union Pacific stocks	....
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	87⅝
Northwestern pfd	90	Central Pacific bonds	104⅛
Rock Island	113⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	100
N. J. Central	105⅝	B. H. & Erie	9⅝
St. Paul	52¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s@12s 2d; club, 12s 6d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 37s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—1 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Consols, money, 92¼@92¼; account, 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 92⅝; do '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie, 52.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—Five-twenties of '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Rentes, 55f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling upland, 9⅛@9¼d; Orleans, 10@10⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s.

Pork, 61s. Cheese, 71s. Cumberland middles, 34s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,309 head; total for the week, 3,927 head. Market more active, and a shade stronger, at yesterday's prices. The yards are still crowded with common stock, and owners are holding for higher prices. About 1,000 were disposed of. Sales: 422 Illinois steers, averaging 1,144 to 1,364 lbs, at $5.15@6.50; 37 Michigan steers, av 1,043 lbs, at $4.75; 38 Ohio steers, av 913 to 1,109 lbs, at $3.50@5.00; 164 Missouri steers, av 1,296 lbs, at $5.60; 22 Indiana stockers, av 950 lbs, at $4.00; 18 Texas steers, av 1,018 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,000; total for the week, 7,000. Not sufficient sales to justify quotable prices. Sales 500 Indiana sheep, averaging 80 to 105 lbs, $4.50@6.00; 158 Michigan sheep, av 93 lbs, at $5.80; 341 Ohio sheep, av 80 to 82 lbs, at $4.50@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the supply for the week 12,800. No stock in the pens. Prices nominal at $4.90@5.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The trade movement was rather slow to-day, and the weather was averse to an active trade. The commission houses were quiet, but have large orders on hand for future delivery of domestics, prints and dress fabrics. The market for cotton goods is strong for all descriptions, but without much change in prices. Agawam F brown sheetings are up to 11½c. Denims are active, and Amoskeags are sold ahead at 26c. The jobbing trade in chocolate and medium colored prints and ginghams continues to increase. Foreign goods are dull except for staple fabrics.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—CATTLE—Market bad; arrivals heavy; best, 6@6½c; stockers, 3@4c; common, 4½@5c.

SHEEP—Market bad; arrivals fair; best, 6@6½c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.90@5.10; Yorkers, $4.60@4.70.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12.—Crude petroleum quiet but tending higher at $2.10 bid, $2.17 asked. Refined quiet and unchanged at 16¼c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—COTTON—Weak and lower, with brisk spinning demand; middling upland, 20⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and heavy; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.25@7.00; common to good extra, $7.20@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.75; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.40@10.50; St. Louis, $7.85@13.00. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.30. Cornmeal steady. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts, 7,000 bu red Western at $1.90@1.95; inferior spring, $1.51@1.54; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.68@1.70 bid; $1.70@1.72 asked; No. 2 Chicago, $1.62@1.66. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 9,000 bu old mixed Western, afloat, at 66@66½c; do, in store, 64c; very inferior to choice new mixed Western, 62@65½c; yellow, 66@67c. Oats a shade firmer, with fair demand; receipts, 10,000 bu new mixed Western at 54@55c; old do, in store, 53½@54c; do afloat, 54@56c; white Western, 55@57c.

EGGS—Firm, 37@38c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet; 42@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; fleece, 65@68c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 17½@20½c. Sugar in moderate demand; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9½c. Molasses steady. Rice strong, 8@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 67½@68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $14.50 for new; $13.75 for old; prime mess, $14.00. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Cut meats dull; hams, 11@12c; shoulders, 6½@6¾c. Middles—Short clear, 7½@7½c; long clear, 7c; long and short clear, for March and April, 7¾c. Lard firm; Western steam, 8 3-16c; kettle, 8 7-16.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull; 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn firmer and a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 32c on East track; 33½@34c in elevator. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 28@29c. Barley quiet. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 72c in east elevator.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand for future, prices better; $13.25 seller March, $13.50 seller April. Bulk meats firm; nothing doing in sound lots. Bacon firm, only order trade. Lard quiet and generally held at 7½c, with some offered at 7 30-100 without buyers.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.00@4.40. Receipts, 2,635.

CATTLE—dull; fair to choice native steers, 4½@6c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2 held at $1.65@1.66. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 40c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull but steady; car lots, 16½c; small lots, 18c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.74½; No. 2 do, $1.71. Corn steady; high mixed, spot, 38½c; seller March, 42½c; May, yellow, 39c; no grade, 36c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 35c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.15@5.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; extra white, $2.00; No. 1, $1.93; amber, $1.71½. Corn quiet; yellow, 41c. Oats quiet.

CLOVER SEED—$5.25.

HOGS—Firm; $5.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce; superfine, $7.25; XXX, $8.50@9.75; choice, $10.00@11.25. Corn scarce and advanced at 90c. Oats, 57@58c.

BRAN—Scarce at $1.40.

HAY—Fair supply; prime, $45.00; choice, $47.00@48.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, old, $14.00; new, $15.00. Bacon scarce; 7½@8½@9½. Hams dull at 13@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9½@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull, lower; inferior, 6@7c; common, 7½@7¾c; fair to fully fair, 8½@8¾c; prime, 9@9½c. Molasses—Supply light; common fermenting, 50@53c; prime fermenting, 61c; prime to choice, not fermenting, 70@88c. Coffee, 18@20c.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 9c.

Holiday—Banks closed.

COTTON—Moderately active; sales 6,000 bales; good ordinary, 18c; low middlings, 18½@18¾c; middlings, 19½c; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, 11,194 bales; exports—Liverpool, 4,546 bales; Boston, 1,473 bales; Havre, 3,956 bales; stock, 194,709 bales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.90@8.25. Wheat firm at $1.70@1.72. Corn quiet at 40@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 30@39c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Firm at 93@95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firm. Pork—Sales at $13.00. Lard quiet; steam, 7½@7½c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4½c bid; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6½c, all fully cured. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5⅛@5¼; sides offered at 7⅛c for clear rib; 7¼c for clear, to come out of smoke.

HOGS—In fair demand at $4.30@4.75. Receipts, 1,360.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and strong; extra family, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $13.25. Bulk shoulders, 4⅛@4⅜c; clear rib, 6½@6⅝c; clear, 6⅞@6⅞; hams, 9½@10c, all loose; ¾c higher packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅛@5⅝c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅜; clear, 7⅝c. Plain hams, 12@12½c; sugar cured, 12½@12½c, all packed. Lard—Choice leaf, in tierces, 8@8½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89@90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $6.00@7.00; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $7.75@9.00, latter for fancy. Wheat dull; red, $1.90@1.95; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye dull. Corn dull; yellow, 58@59c; white, 65c. Oats dull; white, 48@49c; mixed, 47c.

PORK—New mess, $13.50@13.75.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 19⅝@19¾c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92½@93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.23⅝. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady; No. 2, 34½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley steady; No. 2, 75c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 12.—Wheat firm and quiet. Corn unchanged at 60c. Barley firm; bags of winter, $1.10.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red winter, $1.80@2.00; amber, $2.05@2.10. Corn active; mixed Western, 62c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 45@47c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull, except bacon, which is in good jobbing demand.

BUTTER—Choice Western very scarce, wanted; good to choice at 25@28c; prime, 30c.

WHISKEY—92½@93c.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
Bank of Discount & Deposit.
Commercial Banking in all its branches transacted. Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest according to contract.
Deal in Foreign Exchange.
Furnish Letters of Credit.
WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts. | SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.
THE UNION TRUST CO.
Savings Bank
125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.
Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $22,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.
No notice required for drawing money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTANT.
Experienced in examining old accounts and adjusting same. Books posted, opened, or closed. Work attended to during evenings. JAMES EDWARDS BUCKLEY, 135 East Madison-st., Room 8, N. W. corner Clark-st.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

John V. Farwell & Co.,
Monroe and Franklin-sts.,
Will, from this day, at their
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE,
Offer the following
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls
Reduced from $800 to $350.
Reduced from $600 to $250.
Reduced from $400 to $200.
Reduced from $300 to $150.
Reduced from $200 to $100.
REAL POINT GAZE LACES
Reduced from $100 to $50.
Reduced from $ 50 to $25.
Reduced from $ 30 to $15.
Reduced from $ 20 to $10.
Reduced from $ 20 to $ 8.
POINT GAZE HANDKERCHEIFS, COLLARS, CAPES, & COIFFURES,
And LACE GOODS of every description, at the same reduction.
We offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in all Departments.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 20 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGREGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF NEW YORK......Saturday, Feb. 15, 3 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, March 1, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to or from British Ports......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from German Ports......35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports......38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE.
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
Despatch first-class full-powered Mail Steamers regularly between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter bi-weekly, and Liverpool and Baltimore the year round; also, a weekly steamer between Glasgow and different American ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN.
To Great Britain and Ireland......$60 and $80 gold.
STEERAGE.
TO OR FROM Quebec, Baltimore and Portland.
British Ports......$30 U. S. c'cy.
German Ports......35 "
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports......38 "
Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa.
Freight tariff is being arranged between chief ports in Europe and all points in the West.
For other information apply at the Company's office,
72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established, 1840.
From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage to and from British points......$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points......35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points......38.00 currency.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (under new Sherman House.)

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS
Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.
WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
THE STEAMER ARAXES,
As she now lies in Buffalo Harbor. For terms apply to or address W. BULLARD, General Manager, 5 Ohio-st., Buffalo.

WANTED.

Wanted.
A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

RESTAURANT.

Mrs. Ella A. Potter,
Of the Star Employment Office, gave a birthday party at 190 Madison-st., for herself and Mr. Reddy. The supper was given at the Oriental Dining Parlors, 87 South Halsted-st., at 10:30. The tables were most tastily arranged. The supper was relished by all. We shall know hereafter where to get all orders filled to suit us. The pastry, made by Mrs. Potter, was excellent, and reminded us of mother and home. After the tables were cleared, the proprietor, giving the guests full possession of the parlors, and wishing Mrs. Potter to live to enjoy many such a birthday, and inviting us all to come again, took his departure. The guests enjoyed themselves exceedingly until about 1 o'clock this morning, then, wishing Mrs. Potter much success in business, etc., the guests ordered their carriages for home.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

The supply of loanable funds in the local money market seems to be increasing a little, but the demand seems to increase faster than the supply. A large portion of the new demand comes from grain-dealers and speculators to carry corn and particularly wheat. The difficulty of getting money to do this is shown by the fact that, at the present price of "cash" wheat as compared with the option "seller March," it costs 2 cents per bushel to carry wheat the remaining sixteen days of February,—this at the rate of about 3 per cent per month for the use of the money. There is also a proportionate difference in the prices of corn for cash and for the options "seller April" and "seller May." Every bank that has any grain customers has been beset with applications to lend money to take advantage of this circumstance, and a large amount of capital has been put out in this way in the last week. The effect of the absorption of capital in grain speculation has been to keep the money market tighter, but has probably helped thus far to prevent a greater decline in wheat than has been experienced. There are large amounts of currency going into the country yet, and the great bulk of it now goes to Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. One prominent bank alone has sent $200,000 of currency to the sections mentioned in the last three days. This movement of currency indicates increased activity in the movement of wheat, but whether it will come forward to this city or be held in country warehouses is uncertain. At all events, it appears that bank capital is for the present largely invested in wheat and corn, and that until these are sent off East money is not likely to get very easy.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

SYNDICATING GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The fluctuations in the real value of the new 5 per cent bonds are disguised considerably by the fluctuations in the price of gold, and by the accruing interest on the bonds. But, as the attention of the public is now turned to the real market prices of these bonds in gold, indicate the prospects of success of the Syndicate, we give the following quotations for gold and bonds, which show the fluctuations since the beginning of the year. The currency quotations in the second column show the market price of the bonds at the dates mentioned, including the interest accrued at the time. The gold values in the third column show the net prices of the bonds in gold, exclusive of accrued interest;

	Currency price of the new 5 per cents.	Gold value of new 5 per cents exclusive of interest.
	Gold.	
Jan. 2	111¾	111¾
Jan. 28	114	113¾
Feb. 1	113¾	113¼
Feb. 12	114¾	113¾

From the foregoing it appears that concurrent with the rise in gold in the first half of January, the new 5 per cent bonds were advanced by the main relations of the Syndicate to above par in gold, and that since the cloud has come over the prospects of the Syndicate by the opposition of financiers in the German money markets, where $200,000,000 of the 5-20s of 1862 were held, the gold value of the new 5 per cents has declined again to just what it was before the Syndicate took hold of them. This, of course, does not argue entire failure in the negotiation of the new bonds, but it shows that the prices to which they were advanced by the Syndicate were artificial, and that for the present at least the new bonds cannot be sold at over 99 cents in gold, which is probably the highest price the Syndicate will get for them, and that the profits of the Syndicate will probably dwindle to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 on the whole job, unless Mr. Boutwell comes to their rescue by giving them an outright donation of six months' interest on the "called 6-20s," as he did in the former Syndicate. In this case the new bonds will not the Government 98 cents in gold, and the negotiation of the $300,000,000 of 5 per cents will cost the Government $6,000,000, an amount equal to all the interest that will be saved for two years. Mr. Boutwell is all the time buying 5-20 bonds in the market for currency, at prices which have made his whole purchases during the last two years cost an average of about 99.80 in gold. His whole purchases of $299,000,000 of 5-20 bonds in the last two years have only saved $500,000 to the Government. Now if, instead of turning the Treasury into a shaving shop to buy the bonds of the Government at the paltry discount of a fifth of 1 per cent, he had directed the surplus funds of the Treasury to the redemption of the 5-20s of 1862, and called them in as fast as he had surplus funds to redeem them, and at the same time offered the holders of the 1862s the option of taking the new 5 per cents at say 99½, or gold, there is not much doubt that he could have effected the exchange of $300,000,000 of 5 per cents for an equal amount of 6 per cents of 1862, at a total cost of not over $2,000,000, whereas he now pays $6,000,000. The effect of such a straight-forward policy would have been much more favorable to the credit of the Government, and he would have avoided much of the unfavorable criticism which his association with cliques has elicited.

SPECULATION IN GERMANY.

Since the Franco-Prussian war speculation has been the ruling spirit of the German money markets, and transactions in stocks of all kinds have become so large that Prince Bismarck has conceived the idea of making it a source of revenue, and has recently submitted to the Committee of the Federal Council a bill imposing taxes on transactions in stock exchanges.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115¾
6-20s of '64	115	115¾
5-20s of '65	115	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114½	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
10-40s	114	114½
U. S. 5s (New Issue,) ex int	113¾	114
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100⅛ int.
Chicago City 7s		99¾ & int.
Cook County 7s		99¾ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s		95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¾-110¾
Gold Exchange		114½
Gold and Gold Coupons	113¾	114

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Feb. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 4, of Lots 10 and 15, in Block 4, United States Bank Addition, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,250.

The premises No. 775 West Adams st, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $3,950.

Oak st, bet North Franklin and Wells sts, s f, 27¼ x 100 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 43, 86, and 87, in Block 6 of Taylor's Block 1, 9 ½ of n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $4,000.

Concord st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Aug. 27, 1872; consideration, $1,250.

Second st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Aug. 27, 1872; consideration, $1,250.

West Clybourn place, southwest corner of Girard st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 27, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lot 26 of Seaverns' west part of Lot 6, in Block 25, in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $600.

Lot 36, in same, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $500.

Lot 38, in same, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $500.

Lots 1 and 2, in north corner of Oglesby st, s f, 100x230¼ ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,950.

Western av, 341 ft south of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $750.

Elizabeth st, between Kinzie st and Carroll av, w f, Sub Lots 3, 4, and 7, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $6,500.

Howard st, west of and near Ashland av, s f, Lot 45, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $775.

West Erie st, s s cor of Elizabeth st, n f, Lot 98, dated March 27, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

West Washington st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 25, in Block 6 of Block 1, s ½ n ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 45, in Block 43, Ogden's Addition, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Paulina st, north of and near Taylor st, e f, Lot 11, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $2,250.

Lots 26 to 29, in Sub-Block 3 of Cushman's n ½ of Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 5, 1872; consideration, $4,400.

Lot 26, in s ½ Block 49, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $600.

Lot 29 to 32, in Hull's Block 48, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $3,600.

Monroe st, s of and near Taylor st, w f, Lots 21 to 24, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $5,400.

Second st, bet Temple and Keith sts, s f, 24x92 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,100.

Same as the above, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,800.

Twenty-eighth st, bet Hanover st and Stewart av, s f, Lot 19, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $225.

Howard st, 162 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 22x134 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $740.

NORTH OR CITY LIMITS.

Lot 35, in Block 5 of Baxter's w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $450.

Lots 1 to 4, in Block 25, in Ravenswood, dated Oct. 13, 1873; consideration, $5,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 26, in Block 6, of Heintz's Subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 39, 14, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $300.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 2 of Burdell's west part of Block 8, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 20, 1872; consideration, $1,372.

Calumet av, bet Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh sts, e f, 333½ ft to alley, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $25,335.

Lot 33, in Rosenmerkel's Lot 21, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $1,750.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,698	2,100	4,323	3,787
Wheat, bu	73,920	4,563	7,827	3,501
Corn, bu	101,535	73,803	2,554	26,001
Oats, bu	52,980	9,940	15,195	5,558
Rye, bu	3,234	1,757	2,550	3,066
Barley, bu	18,116	3,649	6,684	1,233
Grass Seed, lbs	84,265	130,470	144,580	2,920
Flax Seed, lbs	20,280			
Broom Corn, lbs	23,500	43,370		28,825
Cured Meats, lbs	181,280	194,470	1540,646	1228,612
Beef, brls		80		88
Pork, brls	128	1,659	222	901
Lard, lbs	208,760	67,940	798,566	186,350
Tallow, lbs	28,630	25,237	44,700	
Butter, lbs	51,960	28,114	24,051	9,100
Dressed Hogs, No	6,462	3,121	4,989	1,040
Live Hogs, No	15,188	8,948	8,061	3,990
Cattle, No	1,537	1,633	810	944
Sheep, No	547	1,550		2,500
Hides, lbs	152,202	69,940	141,543	112,335
Highwines, brls	100	200	468	180
Wool, lbs	166,910		120,800	30,700
Potatoes, bu	1,567	1,268		133
Lumber, M feet	399	848	645	334
Shingles, M	564	425	953	
Lath, M		80	160	
Salt, brls	75	1,371	809	793

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,298 bu wheat; 6,017 bu corn; 498 bu rye; 5,455 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 115 cars wheat; 275 cars corn; 31 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 24 cars barley. Total, 453 cars, or 180,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were generally dull to-day, with an easier feeling in breadstuffs—principally due to large receipts, and continued accumulation of stocks in store, our shipments not being equal to the incoming volume of produce. Little is going out except provisions, and the pressure for storage room is great in some quarters. Hence grain is heavy in the hands of holders, especially as money is scarce, and this independently of other markets, which were reported dull to-day.

The warehouses most crowded are those known as the "central." They are so full that they are unable to receive all the grain offered, and several car-loads of corn were offered on track to-day at a discount of fully 1c per bu, because the grain could not be placed in store. It is understood, however, that the Messrs. Buckingham have made arrangements to load about 200,000 bu into vessels, and thus make room for the receipts of a few more days. The slip is reported to be open, so that the vessels can be moved up to elevator and loaded immediately.

As indicated in our issue of this morning, the freighting difficulty is gradually working round, though there are still vast quantities of produce here that are waiting to be shipped forward; but the pressure of means is being rapidly diminished, and people do not seem to want to ship grain by rail as badly as they used to. The fact is, that the season of navigation is approaching, though some way off yet, and all who can avoid the paying of rail prices will do so and wait for the water route.

No new features were developed in connection with the grocery market. A satisfactory business was doing, and former prices were fully sustained both for staple and fancy goods. The dry goods market presented a fairly active appearance, the attendance of country merchants being fair, while orders by mail were numerous and liberal. Prices continue firm, with an upward tendency in some lines of cottons. Butter was again quoted fairly active and firm. Receipts continue light, and the market is kept bare at 9@20c for common to medium, and at 24@29c for good to choice. No changes were noted in the bagging, cheese, canned goods, or coal markets. Hay was dull and easy. Hides and leather remained firm. The pail market was reported reasonably active, and firmness prevailed for all descriptions, save carbon, which continues weak in sympathy with the Eastern market. Tobacco, pig iron, and wood were nominally unchanged.

The lumber trade continues light, and prices are without essential change. Building materials were quiet and steady. Iron and the metals, nails, &c., were without new features. The demand on the whole is improving, and a firmer tone is being developed. The wool, hop, and broom corn markets remain quiet. The inquiry is confined to small lots for immediate consumption. There was no material change in prices. Seeds were moderately active and steady. Desirable lots of poultry were in fair request and firm; common stock was plenty and dull. Eggs continue scarce and firm, at 45@50c for fresh. Potatoes were in very local demand. The supply is rather light, and choice lots are firm at quotations. Green fruits are in moderate local request. Cooperage was unchanged. Pork barrels and lard tierces met with a fair inquiry at previous prices.

Lake freights were firmer, agents asking 12½c, while 12c was freely bid, for corn to Buffalo, to load as soon as the vessels can be moved to elevator. The greater firmness was owing to the demand noted above, to relieve the warehouses. No charters were reported.

Highwines were in moderate request, and steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 87½c per gallon. The market closed firm.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, but chiefly on heavy lots, which advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs, approximating very closely to the price of light weights, which were steady at 4.95. Heavy sold at $4.85@4.90, closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 423 head at $4.95; 1,786 at $4.90; 84 at $4.87½; 124 at $4.85; 170 dividing on 200 lbs at $4.90@4.95; 105 do at $4.55@4.95. Total, 2,690 head.

Provisions were in good demand and stronger, but principally on the speculative articles, which were forced upward by an advance in the price of live hogs, and the report that the fag end of the crop is now coming in at a slow pace. This caused the short interest on pork to bid up in a rather lively manner, and an advance of 20c resulted, chiefly on the more deferred options, there being few sellers. Lard was in fair demand, but only 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, it being known that lard is comparatively plentiful. Meats were in good demand, but only at previous quotations, buyers being unwilling to concede the slightest advance, as most of them have already large lots on hand awaiting shipment. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.55@12.60; do seller March, $12.75@12.80; do seller April, $13.00@13.05; do seller May, $13.20@13.25; prime mess, $11.00@11.25; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.30@7.35; do seller March, $7.40@7.45; do seller April, $7.65; do seller May, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8½@8¾c for 16-lb averages, and 7¾@7¾c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3¾c; do rough sides 6¾@6¾c; do short ribs, 5¾c; do short clear 6¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 4@4½c for shoulders; 6@6½c for short ribs; and 6½@6¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4½c. Smoked hams, 6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¾@6¾c for short ribs; 6¾@6¾c for short clear; 9¼@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¾c for shoulders, 7¾c for clear ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@30.00. City tallow, 7¼@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 40 brls mess pork at $12.55; 500 brls do, seller March, at $12.80; 2,000 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls do at $12.60; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $13.00; 1,000 brls do at $12.95; 100 tcs lard at $7.35; 250 tcs do at $7.30; 200 tcs do, kettled, at $7.75; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 100,000 lbs do, seller March, at 4¼c; 50 boxes do at 4¾c; 765 boxes do at 4¼c; 100 boxes short ribs at 6¾c; 100 boxes short clear, seller April, at 6¾c; 750 boxes short clear at 6¾c; 90,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 5¼c packed; 20,000 lbs bacon short ribs at 6¾c packed; 7,500 pcs green hams (15-lbs) at 9c; 120,000 lbs do at 8¾c; 10,000 lbs do (16 lbs, from dressed hogs,) at 8½c; 40,000 lbs do at 8c; 60,000 lbs (green hams (17-lbs) at 8c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9¼c; 250 tcs do at 9¼c; 100 tcs do (20 lbs) at 8c.

Flour was more active, and steady at former quotations, notwithstanding the further decline in wheat and a tame flour market in New York. More of the sales were said to have been made on direct order, the local demand being very light. Stocks continue small, and most of the current receipts pass directly through the city to points Eastward. Rye was steady, and bran firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extra at $7.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Milim.) at $7.75; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Paragon) at $7.00; 125 brls do at $6.50; 600 brls on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.75. Total, 1,275 brls.

Also, 20 tons bran at $12.00; 10 tons do at $11.50, all on track; 10 tons corn meal at $12.00; 10 tons do at mill; 15 tons do at $11.00; 10 tons feed at $13.00 at mill. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extra	$ 8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50 @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.75 @ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	7.00 @ 7.75
Bran	12.00 @ ———
Middlings	12.00 @16.00

Wheat was dull, and weak, at an average decline of ½@¾c from yesterday, due to a reported weakness in Liverpool, and a very heavy feeling in New York, which brought out numerous sellers here, in addition to selling orders from other points, which have been induced by the continued weakness of the past few days. Several cases might be mentioned of parties who have followed the market down, buying at each lip of tumble, who grew discouraged to-day, and gave the order to sell out for the best price obtainable. With such a rush to sell, and but few who had confidence enough in wheat to buy except on settlement, it is a wonder the market did not drop further. A great deal has been said lately about short crops in Europe, especially in England, but we may not be called upon for much from that quarter after all. The Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange says, in reference to this point: "The opinion seems to prevail on the other side that Great Britain will be able to obtain what she wants in the markets of the world at about present prices or less. The exports from Russia to all countries for the last three years has been an average of about 50,000,000 bu of wheat. It is estimated her surplus will be about 25 per cent short, or 35,000,000 to 38,000,000 bu. Last year France imported largely; this year she will have enough for her own wants, besides have a moderate surplus for export, as her exports for the first three months of the harvest year were upwards of 7,000,000 bu in excess of her imports. The exports from the Pacific Coast this year in excess of last year will more than make good the probable deficiency of Russia, giving some 10,000,000 bu besides. From returns of stocks in granary in the principal exporting countries of the world, yet incomplete, it is quite certain that the visible supply of wheat, Dec. 31, 1872, was larger than on Dec. 31, 1871." Our market opened at $1.22½ seller March, advanced to $1.23½, and declined to $1.22¾ at the close. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.21@1.22, closing at $1.21¾. Seller April sold at $1.25¼@1.26¼. No. 1 spring was dull and weak, closing at $1.25@1.26, the inside in North Side houses. No. 3 spring was in good shipping demand, and closed relatively firm at

OCEANS OF FILTH.

Shocking Condition of Chicago's Alleys and Unimproved Streets.

Fifty Thousand Loads of Garbage that Must Be Removed Before Warm Weather Comes.

A Visit of Inspection, Yesterday, by a Common Council Committee.

In conformity with a resolution passed by the Common Council about three weeks ago, the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division, yesterday afternoon proceeded on a tour of inspection of the highways and byways of the West Side, with a view to ascertain the manner in which the work of removing garbage is performed, or, rather, is not performed, by the contracting scavengers. This investigation was set on foot by Alderman Bailey, of the Eighth Ward, who introduced a resolution on the subject, and it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. Aldermen Bailey, Heath, Eckhardt, Clark, and Quirk, members of that Committee, were on hand yesterday afternoon at the City Clerk's office, from whence they proceeded in carriages, and made a sufficiently thorough inspection to develop the pressing necessity of prompt action in order to avoid a sweeping pestilence upon the advent of warm weather. The worst condition of things was found in the alleys and unimproved streets, where great heaps of garbage, consisting of a mixture of ashes, vegetable refuse from the adjacent houses, dead cats, chickens, dogs, etc., which have been dumped there during the winter, lie in the gutters, in many cases filling them up for whole blocks. The appearance presented is unsightly and disgusting in the extreme, but the consideration is of trifling consequence compared with the awful condition of stench and effluvia which will prevail as soon as the present hillocks of frozen nastiness shall be thawed out. There is, outside of the paved and improved streets in the West Division, almost no exception to the rule. There is scarcely an improved street or alley which is not cluttered up with the stuff that the scavenger work contractor is bound by his contract to remove. There are scores of localities which this individual has not visited for six months, and during that time people could not do otherwise than to deposit the garbage in the alleys and gutters. Indeed, it is understood that the contractor has utterly abandoned the work, and that he now only calls at the hotels, where he is paid extra. The trouble seems to be that the contract was bid for by Downie, and awarded by the Board of Health, at a figure scarcely more than one-third what it is actually worth to perform the work efficiently; and the contractor has abandoned it as a money-losing operation. It is no exaggeration to estimate that the opening of spring will find in the streets and alleys of Chicago 50,000 loads of ashes and garbage, which must be removed before hot weather comes on. The contractor will not do it; the Board of Public Works must. At all events, some means for Chicago cannot afford to run the risk of the pestilence which will surely result from the presence of this vast amount of reeking filth. The Committee were thoroughly impressed with the necessity of making provision in due season for the cleaning of the city, and it was unanimously agreed to report to the Council a recommendation that the Board of Public Works be authorized to employ a large force of teams, wagons, and laborers to do the work, as soon as the weather will permit.

Another instance of the inefficiency of the Board of Health in enforcing the sanitary regulations was incidentally brought to the notice of the Committee yesterday afternoon. At the suggestion of Alderman Bailey, they visited a stable on Johnson street, about three doors from the Twelfth Street Police Station. In this stable, which is not more than 14 feet square, were found twelve cows and a calf so closely huddled together that the animals could scarcely move. The floor was yet wet with the remains of the liquid manure which had been shoved into the alley, and the foul air of the interior, and the presence of a distillery slop-wagon near the door, told a sickening story of the quality of the milk procured from a dozen bloated and unhealthy-looking cows. Abutting upon the stable are two dwellings inhabited by human beings, who, being interested in the cow business, make no fuss about it; but the residents in the vicinity are highly indignant at the nuisance, and are loud in their complaints. It is not unlikely that they will cause the indictment of the owner of the stable by the Grand Jury for maintaining a public nuisance.

PERSONAL

Professor A. A. Griffith, of Detroit, is at the Matteson House.

Hon. Joseph Utley, of Dixon, is at the Briggs House.

Hon. H. D. McKay, of Leavenworth, is at the Tremont House.

W. B. Rose, of Eaton, is at the Matteson House.

M. L. Sykes, Vice President of the Northwestern Railroad, is at the Gardner House.

Wendell Phillips is to champion the Irish, having been announced to deliver in the Star Course his lecture on "From Pole and Irish History."

Tom Lord, for many years clerk at the Sherman House, will transport his linen and shirt-collar to the Gardner House on the 15th inst., having accepted at that hotel a position similar to the one he now occupies.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday, were the following: O. H. Booth, Mansfield, O.; C. C. Huntley, Idaho; H. B. Bishop, Springfield; E. A. Black, Yorkville; J. H. Heath, New York; D. S. Hooker, J. P. C. Cottrell, Milwaukee.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday, were the following: Captain W. B. Donaldson, Salt Lake City; Colonel John J. Mitchell, Afton; Captain Nat. Pope, New Mexico; Hon. C. H. Ball, Quincy; Colonel George A. Blankweather, New York; James G. Clark, New Orleans.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were the following: J. N. Isham, P. E. Cook, Hon. Wm. B. Leach, S. C. Bever, Cedar Rapids; B. F. Sherman, Buffalo; A. B. White, East Saginaw; Hon. W. H. Burton, Waterioo, Iowa.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House, yesterday, were the following: Z. P. Clark and wife, San Francisco; J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee; Thomas M. Kones, New York; L. H. Eames, Ottawa; William Plankinton; J. M. Raymond and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; D. L. Mulford, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: Oliver Durant, Salt Lake City; J. W. Harris, Cincinnati; George M. Curtis, Clinton; John P. Hoton, New York; John Read, Council Bluffs; J. Lothrop, Providence; H. B. Strait, Shakopee, Minn.

H. W. Collender, the well-known New York billiard manufacturer, was in the city yesterday, and, under the *chaperonage* of Tom Foley and Henry Mannheimer, took an extensive tour about the burnt district. He was duly delighted and amazed at what he saw.

The students of Hahnemann Medical College desired to express to A. A. Lathrop, Esq., their sincere acknowledgements of, and thanks for, his interesting and instructive lecture on "Our Political History," before them a few evenings ago. A meeting of the students was held for the purpose of expressing their opinion. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed.

Dr. Luding Buchner, of Darmstadt, one of the most eminent scientists of Germany, is now in Chicago, delivering a series of lectures. On Tuesday he lectured at North Turner Hall, and to-night, Thursday, will lecture at Standard Hall, upon "Materialism, and Its Influences on Society." The third lecture will be delivered on Friday night. Dr. Buchner and his works enjoy a great reputation abroad, and Darwin, especially in his latest work, quotes both most liberally.

Thomas Barry had a $3,146 benefit in the Boston Theatre, last week.

Bogy, the Missouri Senator elect, has resigned as President of the St. Louis City Council.

Sir Stafford Northcote will soon assume a wedding westcoat and ring one of the Canadian belles.

The Baroness de Pierres died suddenly in Paris, Feb. 7. She was the daughter of the late Colonel Herman Thorn.

Colonel Joseph Seldon, of Norwich, has been chosen Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Connecticut.

Charles R. Buckalew, who should be Governor of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Attorney of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company, with $10,000 salary.

C. E. Stowe, the Harvard sophomore who had the small-pox, has recovered. There has been no second case, and President Eliot has gone back to his house.

Mrs. Mary Van Horne, a wealthy member of the Episcopal Church in New York, who died recently, left nearly $500,000 to the New York Orphan Asylum and other charitable institutions.

The Davis, whose contract on the Union Pacific Railroad was worth $15,629,633 clear profit to the ring, is a man of straw, as Hoxie was; he is one John W. Davis, a son of George T. M. Davis, of New York, and is much wanted as a witness, but cannot be found.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--FRONT PARLOR, WITH OR WITHOUT board, to a gentleman and wife, Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. Address, with reference, PHYSICIAN, Tribune office.

TO RENT--374 MICHIGAN-AV.--FURNISHED room with closet, hot and cold water; also front parlor, will furnish new for the right party.

TO RENT--NEATLY FURNISHED HALL BEDroom, at $12 per month. Call at 140 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 191 West Madison-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--A VERY PLEASANT FRONT SLEEPing room, on first floor, furnished. 263 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--LODGING ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, at 746 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDroom and parlor to gentleman and lady, or would suit two gentlemen; cars passing the house. Address D 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. 31 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING FOR man and wife only, at 295 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av., two good rooms, with water and large pantry.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms for housekeeping or lodging, at 749 Wabash-av. Furniture for sale if desired.

TO RENT--WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A NICEly furnished front parlor, a front basement room, and one up stairs back room; modern conveniences, &c., at 150 West Adams-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, VERY DESIRable; cheap rent. 720 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH USE OF piano. 1,224 Prairie-av.

TO RENT--LARGE FURNISHED FRONT OR BACK room with closets, fire, and gas; reasonable rent. 645 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM, GAS, HEATED, and use of bathroom and closet. 148 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building 47 North Clark-st., now occupied as a boarding house; immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--NO. 218 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BEtween Wabash and Michigan-avs., cottage, furnished; $200 worth of furniture to be bought. Apply to E. L. BARBER, northeast corner of State and Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT--UPPER FLOOR (FIVE ROOMS) OF desirable two-story house on Peoria-st., south of Adams; furnished, water, &c.; to small family only. Address K 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT--BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING TEN rooms with modern improvements; also furniture for sale at a sacrifice; furniture new last August. Apply at 41 Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE 1256 WABASH-AV. IN SPLENdid order. Inquire at COHN & CO., 121 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT--FIRST-CLASS FRAME DWELLING, two stories and basement, No. 187 Superior-st. Inquire at saddle shop southeast corner Wells and Superior.

TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE NO. 309 West Walnut-st., one block from Halsted-st. cars. Inquire at Northwestern Elevator.

TO RENT--EVERYBODY LOOKING FOR HOUSES or rooms will save time by calling at office of CHICAGO RENTAL AGENCY, 31 Oriental Building.

Suburban.

TO RENT--HOUSE AND LOT, FURNISHED or unfurnished; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to-day. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., or 119 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--IN ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE locations on the North Side, a grocery store. The owner desirous of withdrawing from business, will sell a well bought stock of groceries, crockery, and wood and willow ware, cheap, as well as the fixtures, and an excellent horse and wagon. Responsible parties will receive all necessary information by addressing D, or care of H. H. Chandler & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Agency, 39 and 41 East Madison-st.

TO RENT--BRICK STABLE, 16 STALLS, AT 812 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--DESIRABLE STORES, LOFTS, AND basements on State-st., near VanBuren. C. S. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT--TO WHOLESALE TRADE, FIRST floor and basement, also lofts, separate or together, of building Nos. 142 and 144 Wabash-av. Location and building are first-class. Second floor rented for wholesale millinery goods. Will be rented on favorable terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT--BRICK BUILDING, 18 AND 15 NORTH Canal-st., between Lake and Randolph, suitable for manufacturing business. Engine, boiler, and machinery in running order, for sale. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock. THOS. LONERGAN, 37 South Canal-st.

TO RENT--BOARDING AND SALE STABLES, 60 feet front, No. 653 Michigan-av. LARIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT--CHEAP--ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also stores and offices. Inquire at H. DIBSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--OF 5 ROOMS, OR A floor, suitable for housekeeping. State price and location. Q 77, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL STORE IN THE suburbs, suitable for a milliner's shop; rent must be moderate. Address M 99, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR BOARDING-HOUSE, centrally located, and ready for occupancy, the upper lofts of a business block, or some large house. State location, number of rooms, and price. Y 48, Tribune office.

BOARD--FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; ROOMS unfurnished, except carpets; private family preferred. Address L 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ROOMS AND HOUSES IN all parts of the city; can't supply our customers. Chicago Rental Agency, 31 Oriental Building.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE-HOUSE IN the West Division; will buy out a furnished house. Address T 96, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A RESPONSIBLE party a small first-class boarding house, unfurnished. Address G. RENDELL, 108 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT HOUSES--HAVE GOOD tenants for all grades of buildings. Apply at once to JACOBS C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR A YOUNG COUPLE, an upper part of 4 or 5 rooms for housekeeping, in good location on South Side, east of State-st. Inquire of JACOBS C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE. will buy the furniture; only three in family; will pay no fancy price; reference first-class. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED--WITH $15,000, ONE WITH $5,000, one with $4,000. All established. Will bear investigation. STONEE, Room 49, Central Union Block.

PARTNER WANTED--AT THE WESTBROOK House, 26 and 28 North Canal-st., newly fitted up. Terms easy to a man known in the business.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $400, IN A PLEASant, well-established business, paying several hundred dollars per month. Inquire at 191 West Madison-st., Room 26.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $1,000 TO $2,000, IN A new, light, and very profitable business. State where an interview can be had and give full name. References exchanged. Address, for two days, Z 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--A PARTY WITH A FEW thousand dollars desires to buy an established legitimate business. Address Y 19, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST--WOLF ROBE, ON MICHIGAN-AV. OR Rush-st. bridge. If in honest hands please return and accept reasonable compensation. WM. HOYT, corner Michigan-av. and River-st.

LOST--ON MADISON-ST., BETWEEN TRIBUNE Building and LaSalle-st., memorandum book containing about $60 currency and draft on Union National Bank for $150. If the finder will leave the same at Tribune office a liberal compensation will be made.

LOST--ON SATURDAY (THE 8TH), A WARRANTEE deed from Leopold Schwenfeld to ----Antoch, between the corner of Taylor and Canal-sts. and lime kilns. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to E. A. FISHER, Room 20, 79 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, settlement of estate, lost or stolen property, anything you wish to know. Cure all diseases, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaints, ague, ostar ch. Delicate ladies treated with a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium; also will make psychometric examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs. Price $1.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business, and medical medium. 290 West Madison-st. No failures.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE--100 PAIRS NEW GLAZED SASH, AS-sorted sizes. If sold to-day I will sell below cost. Inquire 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE--LUMBER--A LARGE QUANTITY OF 8x10 and 8x12 paper trimmings from 30 to 40 feet in length. Parties in want of any can find them in my yard on Twelfth-st., west of the bridge. THOMAS FOSTER.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL--A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEman wishes correspondence with a widow or young lady of refinement and industrious habits and fond of music. Object, matrimony. Address A L, DODGE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY LINN & HAWKINSON, NORTHwest corner Clark and Michigan-sts., Rooms 2 and 3: NORTH SIDE PROPERTY--IMPROVED.

Three 2-story and English basement brick houses, with barns, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, five mantels to each house, on block from Lincoln Park, $9,000 each; very easy terms.

Two 2-story frame houses and lot, Orchard-st., near Belden-av., $4,000 each, on time.

Three 2-story frame houses, 12 rooms, barn, and lot, west of Lincoln Park, $8,000 each; $500 cash.

Corner brick house, 14 rooms, barn, and lot, $5,750.

Frame house, 12 rooms, and corner lot west of Lincoln Park, $7,000; $1,000 cash, balance very easy terms.

Two-story frame house and lot, Sedgwick-st., $5,000.

One-room cottage and lot near Division-st., $1,000.

Two-story brick store and lot, Kinzie, near LaSalle-st., to exchange for North Side property.

Two-story house, 13 rooms, Indiana, near Clark, $5,500.

Business house, Milwaukee-av., near Union-st.

UNIMPROVED.

100x130, North Dearborn, corner Ohio-st.

60x100, North Dearborn, corner of Huron, $195.

40 feet northwest corner Dearborn and Superior, 70x135, North State, north of Division-st.

90x113, Oak-st., near State-st., $125 per foot.

50x110, Cass-st., corner Superior.

57x118, corner LaSalle and Maple-sts.

30x150, LaSalle, near Schiller-st.

60x140, Clark-st., near Fullerton-av.

50x100, Centre-st., near Hurlbut, $80.

25x125, Hurlbut, near Centre-st., $80.

140x130, Lincoln-av., near Wrightwood, $2,300.

50x120, Lincoln-av., near Fullerton, $55 per foot.

102x124½, Fullerton-av., northeast corner Larrabee.

50x150, Fullerton, near Lincoln-av.

8 50-foot lots on Fullerton, west of Lincoln-av.

2 lots on Orchard, near Sophia-st., $200 per foot.

Lots in Wright's Addition to Lake, on time.

75 Grove lots 4 or 5 blocks north of Lincoln Park, $350 to $500, cash.

150 feet west of Lincoln Park, $850 to $1,800.

64 lots, Western-av., near Milwaukee.

10 acres near Western-av. and North-av.

75x135, Larrabee-st., near Wrightwood.

81x200, northeast corner LaSalle and Division-sts.

50x100, corner Wells and Elm-sts.

22x165, Wells-st., near Division-st.

2 lots on Sedgwick, near Division-st.

Improved North Side property to exchange for unimproved in North Division. Wanted, South Side property our specialty. LINN & HAWKINSON,

69 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE--DESIRABLE RESIDENCES:

$35,000--On Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court, with lot 40x170 feet.

$30,000--On Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., with lot 25x170 feet.

$9,500--On Twentieth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 25x125 feet.

$8,750--On Twenty-ninth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 50x135 feet.

$30,000--On Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., with lot 60x170 feet.

$8,750--On Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 28x132 feet.

$15,000--On Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., with lot 50x160 feet.

$20,000--Elegant marble front on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., with lot 25x170 feet.

$15,000--Corner Thirty-third-st., with lot 50x165 feet.

$4,500--On Tyler-st., near Aberdeen, with lot 22x165 feet.

$14,000--Large house on Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., with lot 87x178 feet.

$15,000--On Egan-av., near Cottage Grove, with lot 45x115 feet.

$15,000--On Monroe-st., near Loomis, with lot 94x198 feet.

The above houses and lots, thus briefly indicated, are well worth the prices demanded. Full particulars will be given on application. A good position can be had in any case.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE--FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES--BRICK houses, Wabash-av., $45,000.

Stone-front house 664 Michigan-av. $23,000.

Frame house 1164 Indiana-av., with furniture. $12,000.

3 story marble-front house 697 Wabash-av. $27,500.

Marble-front house No. 37 Twenty-fifth-st. $18,000.

Brick house No. 22 Sixteenth-st. $12,000.

Brick house No. 776 Wabash-av. $14,000.

Frame house and 120 feet of ground, southwest corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., a good bargain. $10,000.

Stone-front house No. 668 Michigan-av. $16,000.

An elegant residence on West Washington-st., east of Union Park; a bargain.

First-class brick house No. 649 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. $25,000.

Quite a number of houses on the avenues from $15,000 to $50,000.

A. J. AVERELL,

180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE--50x170 ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st., with first-class house containing all modern improvements.

48 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., with 2-story frame house; price, $16,000.

25 feet on corner of Indiana-av. near Harrison-st., with 2-story frame house; price, $6,500.

132x156 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court.

150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts.

100 feet on Forty-first-st., corner Stewart.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.

48x100 on Kimbark-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State. Room 4.

FOR SALE--SPECIAL BARGAIN--30 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Fourteenth, which will be sold without regard to present price if prompt sale.

125 feet on Fiftieth-st., south front, between Drexel Boulevard and Eggleston-av. Will be sold much lower than usual prices.

29 acres in Section 19, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st., offered below the market.

20 acres in Section 18, 38, 14, on Ashland-av.

First-class residence and grounds on Ellis-av. Can be bought at a sacrifice, and on easy terms.

P. WHITE,

Room 11, 151 Monroe-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE--SOUTH PARK PROPERTY--THE entire block bounded by Michigan and Indiana-avs., and Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., or one-third interest in same. We will offer this for a few days at a price bound to command the attention of capitalists. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Corner Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE--ON PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR TWENTYsixth-st., good 2-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms, barn, and lot 25x180; $12,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE--TO BUILDERS--WE HAVE SEVeral choice pieces of land on fashionable streets, on which no payment will be required under 10 years, to parties who will improve. We have a number of lots that would have to build brick or stone. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE--A LOT ONLY TWO BLOCKS WEST of Lincoln Park, for $1,300. It is inside the city limits, on Menominee-st., very cheap. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE--FRONTING JEFFERSON PARK, 75x 150 feet, with a few fine trees. SNYDER & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--TEN ACRES NEAR NORTHWEST city limits, at a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--FIVE FORTY OR EIGHTY ACRES, near the proposed car shops of the Northwestern Railroad, west of city limits. Cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--WEST ADAMS-ST.--LOT 22, 28 OR 62 feet by 180 deep, south front, east of Wood-st. Very attractive locality. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--CHEAP, A FEW LOTS ON WEST SIDE, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., 25x125, supplied with lake water; will be sold on monthly payments. Call evenings, 6 to 8, at 141 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE--80 LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN RAILway new car shops, near Chicago-av., 50x125, $16 per foot; small payment down, balance, on 5 years; for a few days only. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE--A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE FOR $1,800; ground lease, $400 per year; no taxes. Inquire at 19 Dunold-st., first street south of Twelfth, near Jefferson.

FOR SALE--CHEAP LOTS--ON DILLER-ST., in vicinity of Fulton and Oakley-sts. Also, on Flournoy-st., near Honore. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison.

FOR SALE--ON SOUTH CANAL-ST., NEAR Twelfth-st., a very desirable lot, suitable for manufacturing purposes, 175x495. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE--MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, WITH 2 brick barn, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Also, nice residence on the avenues, south of Twenty-second-st., at low figures; $1,000 cash, and $500 per year on monthly payments; 1 2-story house on West Jackson-st., near Morgan, on very cheap lots on North Rock Island car shops; 40 acres near South Lynn, a bargain. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--30 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Hubbard-court, fronting the Lake; $250.

Water lot, 215x325, on South Branch; 8 years' time.

HERRICK & CO.,

Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE--BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 140 and 141 Madison-st.; An elegantly finished brick residence, on the avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. House finely finished; entire modern. Terms, $18,000, on very easy payments indeed. One of the most bargains in the market.

FOR SALE--FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY. 80 feet on Lake-st., corner Wells-st.

20 feet on Lake-st., near Clark-st.

20 feet on Randolph-st., near Randolph-st.

160 feet on South Water-st., corner Dearborn-st.

80 feet on South Water-st., near Clark-st. Easy terms; long time on three-fourths of purchase money at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID,

Room 7, 194 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE--MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK--THOSE two elegant lots, south front, on Coolidge-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., fenced, sidewalk, gas, and water; a bargain. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE--WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTYeighth-st., 75x170 feet. Cheapest corner at Englewood, 133x175 feet. Lots at Rock Island Car Shops; easy terms. Lots on Larrabee-st., near Fullerton and Thirty-third-sts. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, corner of Franklin and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE--NO. 1 HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 344 TYLERst., near Throop-st.; lot 30 feet, house 10 rooms, with large barn; $4,200. Also, 173 Jackson-st.; $8,000. Vacant lots on Monroe and Adams-sts., near Wood-st., at $125 per foot. G. S. THOMAS, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 16, first floor.

FOR SALE--BY W. F. BREWSTER, NO. 154 LaSalle-st., basement: Central Park property, fronting boulevard. Any part of the property will be sold from Central Park and proposed improvements of Northwestern Railway; will be sold cheap, and, if subdivided, will yield 100 per cent advance within 6 months.

FOR SALE--18x36 FEET, AND 165x187 FEET, ON Ogden-av., east of and near Douglas Park; and 125 feet on Ogden-av. by 326 feet on Rockwell-st., at a low price, and on easy terms. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE--HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND LOT, Elizabeth-st., $2,800. Cottage of 4 rooms and lot, Peoria-st., near Indiana, $3,600. Brick cottages and lot, Butler-st., $3,000. House 8 rooms and lot, Gurley-st., $2,750. Cottage and lot, Barber-st., near Jefferson, $1,400. Cottage and lot, South Morgan-st., $3,000. Grocery and bakery in building lots. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--INDIANA AV., ABOUT 400 FEET, BEtween Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts; very easy terms; low figure.

GEDDES & REID,

Room 7, No. 194 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE--$400--AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 146 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 83 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE--300 SOUTH SIDE LOTS, UPON HALsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Arch, Fake, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh-sts., on Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Very easy terms. Interest 8 per cent. NATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--40x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Fifth-av.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 40 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. C. STONE.

FOR SALE--AT GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, house and lot No. 80 Park-av., frame house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 155 South Clark-st., Room 5.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE owners:

SOUTH SIDE.

6 marble front dwellings on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.; new, cheap.

2 marble fronts on Indiana-av., east fronts, near Thirtieth-st.

5 dwellings on Michigan-av., marble fronts, near Thirtieth-st.

4 marble front dwellings on Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st.

1 frame dwelling, 10 rooms, on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-first-st.

5 dwellings (in block) on Groveland-court, near Vincennes-av.

1 brick dwelling on Twenty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., 12 rooms.

1 3-story house on Union-av., near Cottage Grove-av. $5,000.

WEST SIDE.

One splendid swell marble front dwelling on West Washington, near Lincoln.

One 2-story brick dwelling on West Washington, near Wood.

One brick dwelling on Park-av., near Robey-st.

One brick dwelling, with 110 feet or less, on Park-av., near Robey-st.

One frame cottage house, with 75 feet of ground, on Park-av., near Robey-st.

2 frame dwellings on West Washington, near Leavitt, south front.

One cottage and 25 foot lot on Paulina-st., near Madison.

KERR, DAVISON & WELCH,

143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--25x125 FT., ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN Lincoln and Robey-sts., with good house, $5,500; part cash; balance on time.

2-story and basement brick dwelling on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with good barn. Lot 25x170 ft. This house has all the modern improvements, and finely finished inside.

2-story frame house on Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts., $6,500.

6 lots on Southwestern-av., between Harrison and Taylor-sts. In better investment.

9 lots on Yeaton-st., corner of Wood-st., 1 block north of Twelfth-st.

Lots fronting on Moore-st., near McCormick's factory; low for cash.

10 lots fronting Douglas Park, at a bargain.

4 lots on Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

10 lots fronting Humboldt Park, Pierce's Addition.

25x100 ft. on Taylor-st., between Jefferson and Clinton-sts., $100 per foot.

100x170 ft. corner Franklin and Harrison-sts.; very low.

50x165 Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

GRAY & RIPLEY,

146 East Madison-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE--UNDIVIDED HALF OF 40 ACRES IN Stone and Klem's subdivision n e ¼ Sec 25, 38, 14, at $2,000 per acre.

10 acres in n w ¼ Sec 25, 38, 14, at $2,000 per acre.

40 acres in Conrad Selpp's subdivision, s w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 25, 38, 14, at $2,500 per acre.

10 acres s ½ s ½ Sec 25, 38, 14, at $3,500 per acre.

Various other tracts of South Side acre property at prices ranging from $200 to $20,000 per acre which are worthy the attention of parties seeking profitable investments.

600 feet in Blocks one (1) and two (2) of Egandale at low prices.

Choice lots on the Boulevards and principal streets of Hyde Park at attractive prices.

A great assortment of houses and lots and vacant residence lots on some of the best streets and avenues in the city and on the Boulevards.

Several large and choice pieces of real estate both improved and unimproved in the burned district at prices which will guarantee good returns.

GRACE & ARRIL,

184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE--$20 EACH--LOTS 25x125 FEET, NEAR New Harbor, in Calumet. Lots dry and title good. Will sell 1, or 25; furnish abstracts and warranty deeds. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--A LARGE, FINE DOUBLE HOUSE, all modern improvements, first-class neighborhood, with large barn, and lot 100x180. Also a large list of residences from $4,000 to $40,000. Some good acre property. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--$5,200--11-ROOM 2-STORY DWELLING and lot, on Van Buren-st., near Boyne, $3,500; $500 down, balance monthly. Six-room cottage and lot, and grocs ery and bakery in Englewood. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--VERY CHEAP LOT, 102x175, ON WAbash-av., corner of Forty-second-st. If sold to-day I will give a bargain. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE--FIRST OFFER TO-DAY BUYS A LOT 25x125 feet, on Warren-av., just west of Western-av. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE--COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS, WATER AND gas, and lot 25x125 feet, on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st. WYNDHAM & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--A DECIDED BARGAIN ON WAbash-av., near Fourteenth-st., known as Thompson's Dining Rooms. Building is a two-story and basement brick, 50x90 feet, including the lot; rent, $1,800 per year; $8,500 for the whole. Terms, ½ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years. For further particulars apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 208 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--TWO COTTAGES AND LOTS ON North Peoria-st., near Randolph. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN--THE REST THING ON the South Side that can be found. Don't wish to can be had in our office to-day, as the owner is in town and determined to sell. GEDDES & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE--12-ROOM BRICK HOUSE. IMMEdiate possession will be given. Price, $6,000. Vincennes-av. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 208 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 12 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace, barn, and lot, 24x125 feet, south front, on Monroe-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--$6,500, ½ CASH, WILL BUY A BRICK house and lot in good neighborhood on South Side, 12 rooms, and conv. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE--LOT, COTTAGE, CORNER LOT, BARN, $2,300. Cottage and lot, $1,800. Fine lot, corner lot, $7,000. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE--NORTHWEST CORNER VAN BUREN and Centre-av., 132x198 feet. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--FIFTY FEET ON CALUMET-AV. near Twenty-fifth-st.; 50 fe

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

two of the votes of the Electors of Georgia having been cast for a citizen of that State for President, and five for another citizen of that State for Vice President, such votes should not be counted, the Constitution requiring that the President and Vice President shall not be citizens of the same State.

The VICE PRESIDENT overruled the point of order, as not having been made in time.

The same point, however, was made by Senator CARPENTER in regard to the State of Minnesota, it appearing that some votes were cast for B. Gratz Brown for President, and some for him as Vice President. The point was, however, withdrawn in view of the sentence in the certificate to the effect that none of the Electors who had voted for B. G. Brown as President had voted for him as Vice President.

The certificates of the Electors of the State of Texas having been read by Mr. DAWES, Senator TRUMBULL objected to the vote being received, because there was no certificate by the Executive authority of the State that the persons who voted for the President and Vice President had been appointed Electors.

Mr. DICKEY also objected, because it appeared that there was not a legal majority of Electors, only four of the original Electors having been present, and had undertaken to fill the places of four who were absent.

THE SENATE AGAIN WITHDREW.

These two objections having been made, the Senate again, at 4:20 p. m., withdrew to its chamber, in order that both Houses might pass separately upon the objections. In reference to the objection made by Senator Trumbull, the House adopted a resolution offered by Mr. DAWES, that the vote of Texas should be counted as reported by the tellers, and in reference to the objection made by Mr. Dickey, the House adopted a resolution that a quorum is an arbitrary number, which each State has the right to establish for itself, and that, as it does not appear that the choice of Electors was in conflict with the law of that State as to a quorum for the transaction of business, the vote of Texas should be counted.

After an interval extending to 10 minutes after 5 o'clock, the Senate

AGAIN RETURNED

to the hall of the House. The Vice President took the chair, and the session of Joint Convention was resumed. The Vice President stated the fact that the objections to the vote of Texas had been overruled by each House, and directed that the vote should be counted.

The examining and stating the result of Electoral certificates were resumed. The VICE PRESIDENT, in presenting the certificates from the State of Arkansas, stated that a copy had been received by him on the 11th of November, and one by the Secretary of State on the 2d of January, 1873; and that on the 6th or 5th of February a person claiming to be a messenger from the State of Arkansas, but without a commission as such, presented to him a sealed paper which, when opened, purported to be a certificate of three Electors, but which was wholly informal, and was so treated by him.

Senator RICE objected to the vote of that State being counted, but deferred offering his objections in writing until after the certificates from Louisiana were presented.

The Vice President then handed the tellers a certificate from the State of Louisiana, which had been reserved till the last, and Mr. DAWES proceeded to read it in full. This certificate gave the eight votes of Louisiana to U. S. Grant, President, and Henry Wilson, Vice President.

The Vice President then handed to the tellers another certificate from the State of Louisiana, signed by eight other persons claiming to be Electors of the State, and giving the Electoral vote for Vice President to B. Gratz Brown, the vote for President having been blank. The latter paper was also accompanied by certificates from the Governor of Louisiana that the eight persons who had signed it had been duly elected as Electors for President and Vice President. The Registrar's certificate states that the eight Electors who voted for B. Gratz Brown for Vice President had in the popular vote received over 56,000 votes, while the other eight Electors had received only 58,000 odd votes.

Senator WEST objected to the certificate of the last set of Electors, on the ground that such certificate was not made in pursuance of law.

Mr. SHELDON also objected to the same certificate because the Governor's certificate was not signed by the person who was at the time Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana, and for the further reason that at the time such certificate was executed there had not been made any count, canvass, or return of votes cast by the people of Louisiana.

Mr. POTTER objected to the certificate of the first set of Electors, for the reason that there was no certificate from the Executive authority of the State, as required by the act of Congress of 1792, that the persons who cast such vote were appointed Electors, but that, on the contrary, there was a certificate by the Governor that the persons who voted for B. Gratz Brown as Vice President had been duly elected Electors of the State.

Mr. STEVENSON objected to counting any vote from the State of Louisiana, because it did not satisfactorily appear that any Electors were elected according to law.

Senator CARPENTER also objected to counting any of the votes of Louisiana, because there was no proper return of votes cast by the electors of that State, and because there is no State Government in that State, Republican in form, and because no canvass of the votes cast in the State has been made.

Senator TRUMBULL objected to the first certificate certifying to the election of Grant and Wilson, because Boree, who signed the Electors' certificate, was not at the time Secretary of State, nor in possession of the office nor seat of that position, and because that certificate was not true in fact, as proved by the admission of Boree before the Committee of the Senate.

All objections to the vote of Louisiana having been heard, Senator RICE stated his objection to the vote of Arkansas, it being that the election returns showed that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State were not elected as Electors for President and Vice President, and because the returns read by the tellers had not been certified according to law. The Senate, at 8.15 o'clock,

AGAIN WITHDREW,

and for a time there was much confusion in the House, caused by an effort on the part of many members to take a recess till to-morrow, and by the efforts of other members to defeat that proposition.

The motion for recess was defeated—yeas, 82; nays, 101.

The objection to the vote of Arkansas was then submitted to the House, and a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 103 to 27, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, that the vote be counted—the vote for Grant and Wilson.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, none of the returns reported by the tellers as the Electoral votes of Louisiana should be counted.

Mr. SPEER moved, as a substitute, that the vote of the Electors of Louisiana certified to by Governor Warmoth be counted.

Mr. SHELDON offered a resolution that the vote of Louisiana for Grant and Wilson be counted.

Mr. POTTER called attention to the fact that the seal attached to the certificate signed by Boree was not the seal of the State.

The SPEAKER ruled that that was debate, and no debate was in order.

Mr. POTTER—I demand to know whether the seal of the State of Louisiana is attached to that certificate.

The SPEAKER—The Chair does not know.

Mr. AMBLER—Is it not the right of the House, in passing on the question, to know whether, in point of fact, the seal of the State of Louisiana is attached to one or both these certificates?

The SPEAKER—But, as a matter of fact, the Chair never saw the seal of Louisiana, and would not know it.

Mr. AMBLER—Would it not be proper for the House to be informed whether the seals attached to the two papers are the same?

The SPEAKER—The Chair cannot indulge, and will not permit, debate on what is the true seal of Louisiana.

Mr. AMBLER—Then I ask that the statement of Boree, before the Committee of the Senate, be read.

Mr. STORM asked that the inscription on the seals be read.

The SPEAKER directed that to be done. It appeared, in fact, they were not impressions from the same seal. After some further attempts at discussion, which were repressed by the use of the Speaker's gavel, the vote was taken on Mr. Sheldon's resolution, and it was rejected without a division.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Speer's resolution, and it was rejected—yeas, 60; nays, 84.

The vote was then taken on Garfield's resolution that none of the returns of the Electors of Louisiana should be counted, and it was agreed to without a division.

The Senate again, at 7:45, returned to the Hall of the House, and the Vice President having taken the Chair announced the action of both Houses as to the vote of Arkansas and Louisiana, the effect of them being to exclude the votes of those States. The general result of the count was then stated by the tellers through Senator Sherman.

The VICE PRESIDENT having received from the teller an abstract of the votes, declared that Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes for President was duly elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1873; and that Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes for Vice President, was duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1873. [Some applause.]

The Senate then made its final exit, and the House, at five minutes past eight, adjourned.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Address of Hon. Joseph Medill at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—A resolution was introduced in the State Senate, a few days since, looking to the amendment of the Constitution by striking out the section providing for a system of cumulative voting, or minority representation. A number of the friends of this plan of voting wishing to have the subject explained before the members of the Legislature, invited Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, one of the earliest and ablest champions of minority representation, to deliver an address here upon the subject. In compliance with this request, Mr. Medill this evening appeared before a very large and attentive audience, including nearly all the members of the Legislature and very many prominent citizens, at Representatives' Hall. The address was, as had been anticipated, an able and comprehensive argument in favor of minority representation, and backed by an interesting array of facts and figures, showing the practical working of the plan in this State and in other localities where it has prevailed. The address was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and will be read with great interest by all whose thoughts have been attracted to the subject of reform in popular suffrage.

UTAH.

Reported Abandonment of Polygamy by One of Brigham's Sons---Reported Mormon Preparations for Emigrating.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 12.—It is stated that John W., one of the favorite and the most business-like of Brigham Young's sons, now East on railroad business, has divorced two of his three wives, and will hereafter reside in Philadelphia.

Speaking of the San Francisco Mountain Mission, the Arizona *Tribune* says it is well-known that for years a hiding place has been talked of, and that a safe retreat was always a desideratum with the heads of the Mormon Church. That a draft for this mission has been opened from all settlements in the Territory and all the wards in the city, seems well founded.

There is a rumor that Mormon agents are negotiating for large tracts of land in Mexico.

All Central Pacific and Union Pacific trains are on time.

DETROIT.

Killed Himself for Unrequited Love --Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—A young man named George Dixie, of Groveland, Mich., committed suicide, by taking strychnine, on the evening of the 10th inst., and died soon after. Evidence at the inquest shows that he had carried the poison about his person since last Christmas. The immediate cause is attributed to a love affair.

The Custom officers seized a lot of imitation American watches here to-day, offered for sale by a pawnbroker. As the law forbids the importation of such imitations, possession of these goods was regarded *prima facie* evidence that they were smuggled.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places Yesterday.

ORANGEVILLE, Canada, Feb. 12.—Lindsay's block and adjoining buildings were burned this morning. Loss, $40,000.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 12.—The breaker of the Greenwood colliery, with 500 tons of coal, was burned this morning. Loss, $40,000.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Goderich was visited by an extensive fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 12.—The new residence of John Fortigin, in this city, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss on house, $10,000; on furniture, $5,000. The former was insured in the Alps for $5,000; Ætna, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500. The furniture was insured for $2,000 in the Home.

Railway News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The Hon. Mr. Abbott will be solicitor to the Pacific Railway Company of Canada, at a salary of $12,000. De Bellefeuille, of Montreal, and Baker, of the Canada Central Railroad, are appointed Secretaries of the Board. It is believed here that a branch of the Pacific will connect the Northern Pacific of the United States at Sault St. Marie. The full text of the charter is published. The only principal points not already foreshadowed are: The Company is allowed till January, 1874, to complete the financial arrangements; work to begin at both ends by the 20th of July next, to be complete in eight years, unless time be enlarged by Parliament. It is empowered to make connection with any United States railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—James H. Hodgskin is to take the Vice Presidency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, in the place of George B. Wright, resigned.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Hugh Muller, the engineer of the train that collided at Mount Carbon on Saturday, died on Tuesday night.

The colored people of Cincinnati celebrated Lincoln's birthday, yesterday, by a meeting and address.

A man named John Wheatley fell from a blast furnace stack, near Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, yesterday issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest and delivery of Alva Chambers, murderer of Charles Kendall. The murder was committed in Green County, on the 19th of December, 1872.

General Pope notified Governor Osborn that President Grant has ordered the removal of the troops from the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas.

Southern Interests.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—The Convention to promote direct trade and immigration assembled yesterday. Five States were represented. The object is to perfect a plan for bringing European immigration to the South, and to secure a line of steamships between some South Atlantic port and Europe. The only action taken was to memorialize the Legislature to adopt some immigration measure before adjourning.

The Convention adopted a memorial to Congress in favor of a ship canal from the Tennessee River to the Atlantic, and resolutions favoring the encouragement of immigration from Europe, and skilled labor and capitalists from the North, and the establishment of steamship lines from Southern ports to Europe. Adjourned.

Shot Over a Game of Cards.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The *Tribune* has a special from Brainard, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, stating that a fatal case of shooting occurred in that place about 5 o'clock this afternoon. James Wilson, of St. Cloud, and an engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad shops named Pat. Egan, while engaged at cards in a billiard-saloon, quarrelled and Egan was shot in the head by Wilson. Egan died almost instantly. Wilson is at large but will undoubtedly be captured, as a number of men are in pursuit.

Missouri Murderers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Application for a new trial for Anton Holme, convicted about two weeks ago of murdering his wife, was refused to-day by Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, April 3. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given.

Bradford Norris, colored, charged with murdering another negro, named Bell, in Central Township, about 14 miles from here, last Sunday night, arrived to-day in St. Charles, Mo.

The Pertect Supersedeas.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 12.—There was no mistake about that *supersedeas* in the Pertect case. The writ was served on our Sheriff to-day. It cites the people to appear at Ottawa in September to defend the error. The news did not seem to affect Pertect in the least. He had been made to believe that he would get it by his lawyer, Judge Knowlton.

National Association of Stove Manufacturers.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12.—The National Association of Stove Manufacturers commenced its session in this city this afternoon. John A. Perry, of Albany, N. Y., was re-elected President for the ensuing year, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, when the remaining officers will be elected, and various subjects relating to the interests of the Association considered.

FOREIGN.

Further Details of the Abdication of the Throne of Spain.

Organization of a Republic in That Distracted Country.

Figueras Elected President of the Council of Ministers.

Departure of Amadeus---He Is Escorted to the Frontier.

Unpleasantness Between the Pope and the Swiss Government.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 12—10 a. m.—Since 6 o'clock this morning, despatches have been received from Madrid. No disturbance is reported. There seems to be a disposition to maintain order and support the Provisional authorities. Yesterday the two houses of the Cortes assembled. At a late hour the formal message of abdication was read. It states that the King maturely considered his course. He accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him. He was deceived. If his enemies were foreigners, he would not have taken this course. Spain has been in perpetual disquiet, and all his efforts to put an end to the intrigues were unavailing. He had no wish to remain on the throne, as the King of a party. Upon completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves a Sovereign Cortes. Senor Rivero, President of the Congress, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of sovereign decrees. The abdication of King Amadeus was then accepted unanimously. A Commission, selected from members of the Senate and Congress, was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another Commission to accompany the King to the frontier. Senor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing a Republic, vesting in the Assembly supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas, against 32 nays. The Assembly was still in session when the foregoing was telegraphed.

LONDON, Feb. 12—Noon.—Details of the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes are received. The resolution of Pio was adopted. It comprises the following propositions: That Spain be declared a Republic, the National Assembly to assume all the powers of supreme authority and appoint a responsible Government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, hereafter to be elected, will be referred the duty of determining the form of the Constitution. The resolution was divided into several parts and each part was voted upon separately. The provisions declaring Spain a Republic and vesting sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted. The remaining clauses were then taken up for discussion. Senor Salmeron declared his conviction that the Government of Zorilla ought to receive the support of the Assembly. He demanded that the new Government be elected before the proposals of Pio were adopted. Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order. Zorilla came down into the body of the Chamber and urged the propriety of Salmeron's demand. He was called to order by the President and asked to resume his seat upon the Ministerial Bench. Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up the forms of tyranny when the Monarchy was being superseded by the Republic. Rivero thereupon left the chair of the House. Figuerals was called to preside in his place.

1 p. m.—The following from Madrid has been received: It is believed here that Rivero, the President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic, established by the vote of last night. Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The attitude of the troops of the regular army and National Guard is satisfactory.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Madrid announces that arrangements were made for King Amadeus and the royal family to leave that city at 6 o'clock this morning.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The Cortes to-day elected the following Government: Figueras, for President of the Council, received 244 votes; Cordoba, Minister of War, 239; P. Y. Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243; Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242; Francisco Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies, 238; Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245; Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 238; Echegaray, Minister of Finance, 242.

The newly-elected members of the Government took seats upon the ministerial bench.

Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Orense would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe. He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The Government now chosen would ensure the national integrity. The Assembly then adjourned.

The President of the Cortes will be elected to-morrow.

The city is quiet. To-night the revolution will be celebrated by a grand illumination.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—It is stated that the principal Communists of London, Brussels, and Geneva have started from those cities for Madrid.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The announcement of the abdication of King Amadeus produces a profound sensation in Berlin. The German papers hint that it was caused by French intrigues.

NAPLES, Feb. 12.—An Italian frigate has sailed from this port for Lisbon to meet Amadeus and convey him to this country. Another man-of-war has gone to Valencia to bring away the ex-King's attendants and Court equipage.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Despatches from Madrid announce that ex-King Amadeus with his wife and children has gone to Lisbon, where he will remain until spring.

Paris telegrams report that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain to push his claims to the throne.

A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke d'Aumale yesterday, at which 100,000,000 (?) francs were subscribed to aid the Duke de Montpensier in operations against the Republic in Spain.

Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

Prince Francois D'Assise, Consort of ex-Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid.

Senor Alozaga, to-day, took leave of President Thiers, and leaves probably for the same destination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A Dublin letter states that the prosecution by the English Government, which has been reported by cable as commencing yesterday, against one of the Irish Bishops and twenty priests, growing out of the Galway election, has for its aim the punishment of those ecclesiastics who opposed the Government candidate, and it is probable that it may result in exciting the people to political disturbances.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Spanish Consul at Liverpool has offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of shipments of arms to the insurgents in Spain and in the Spanish colonies.

Miss Rothschild was, to-day, married with religious ceremonies, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ritualists, to the Hon. Eliot Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—The trial of the Rev. Loftus, the first one of the Galway priests brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city, on the charge of having illegally used spiritual influence to intimidate voters and secure the election of Captain Nolan to Parliament, was brought to a conclusion to-day, and resulted in acquittal, the jury having failed to agree. The announcement of acquittal was received with applause.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Prince Alphonze, son of ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow from Vienna.

The French Government has issued instructions to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of violations of French neutrality.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, Feb. 12.—The mail steamship from Rio de Janeiro arrived this evening with advices of that city to the 22d of January. Yellow fever is raging violently in Rio. The number of deaths averaged 40 per day.

The census of Brazil has just been completed. The population of the Empire is 10,000,000, including nearly 2,000,000 slaves and 250,000 aborigines.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Feb. 12.—The Federal Council has decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the Canton of Geneva.

The Federal Council have addressed a letter to the Papal Charge d'Affaires at Berne, denying in a sharp manner the right of the Pope to dismember the Bishoprics of Switzerland. The Council also requires Bishop Mermilled to decide quickly whether he intends to obey the Pope or the Swiss Government.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—A ball is shortly to be given in honor of Lord Dufferin.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The Proton outrage discussion was disposed of last night, or rather at 2:30 this morning, in the Ontario Legislature, by a vote of 40 to 17, the members of the Government being entirely cleared of all blame.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12.—The Newfoundland Legislature met on the 6th inst. The Governor in his speech says that special attention will be invited to the extension to the colony of the articles of the Washington Treaty, so far as they are applicable to Newfoundland, and recommends early legislation on the subject.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—The bill providing for ministerial or electoral reform has received the approval of the Emperor, and will soon be presented to the Reichsrath.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DES MOINES, Feb. 12.—In the Senate, to-day, the joint resolution appointing Dr. John H. House, of Independence, Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane, at that place, *vice* John M. Boggs, deceased, was adopted.

A large number of petitions were presented, asking the enactment of a railroad tariff law.

Consideration of Title 11, of The Police of the State, was resumed. Chapter 2 of The Care of the Insane, was further amended, providing that Trustees now in office shall continue in the same for the terms for which they were elected; that the Treasurer shall give bonds in double the amount of money to be in his hands at any one time. Chapter 1, of The Settlement and Support of the Poor, was amended by providing that Township Trustees shall keep the poor until the Board of Supervisors take charge of the same in counties where there are no poorhouses.

The special order, a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission to examine into and report upon the condition of the Penitentiary at Fort Madison and Anamosa, and report to the General Assembly, was taken up. The vote by which the resolution was lost was reconsidered, and the resolution passed.

Senator Allen, rising to a question of privilege, had the Secretary read an extract from a communication published in the *Republican*, in which the question is asked: "Did he (Allen) not hold and disburse a fund of $68,000 contributed by the various railroads for the defeat of the Tariff bill of last winter in the Senate?" After saying that had not the honor of the Assembly been impugned he would have said nothing, he concluded: "I now state that the charge is wickedly false. That neither I nor any railroad company, or companies, or other persons, so far as I know, distributed or used $68,000, or any sum whatever, to influence legislation, or for any purpose whatever connected therewith.

Chapter 4, of Lost Goods, was amended to require returns of estrays to be made to the County Auditor, instead of the Clerks of Court, and giving the former the custody of the estray book.

In the afternoon, a joint resolution was adopted that the Assembly would not adjourn until the work of the revision of the code was completed.

Chapter 6, of Intoxicating Liquors, was then taken up. The Committee reported an amendment striking out that portion of the law which allows the sale of beer and wine. After a lengthy discussion, the amendment was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 26. An amendment was made including ale and beer among the liquors that shall not be sold to minors, intoxicated persons, &c.; also including wine and beer in the section making the seller liable in civil action for damages for injury to any person, caused by intoxication. An additional section was added, that persons procuring a license to sell beer and wine must first file a bond in the sum of $1,000, with the Clerk of the Court, that he will comply with the conditions of the law, etc.

Adjourned, pending consideration of the chapter.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day Mr. Ballinger offered a resolution authorizing the Governor and Executive Council to make a contract for convict labor for a term not exceeding ten years, and at not less than forty-five cents per day. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then resumed the consideration of Title 24 of Crimes and Punishments. The Senate amendment to the Game law was stricken out.

Mr. YERGER offered an amendment to Section 2, Chapter 3, restoring the death penalty for capital crimes. After discussion the amendment was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 55.

Mr. Hall moved to strike out the Senate amendment declaring murder not a bailable offence. Lost.

A new section was added, providing a penalty for fast driving over highways. The bill then passed.

Title 25, of Criminal Procedure, was considered, and the Senate amendments were concurred in, with the exception of the one striking out the provision giving Courts the power to arrest and hold witnesses in criminal cases until they have given bond for their appearance on the day of trial.

Title 22, of Evidence, was passed without amendment.

The Senate resolution relative to adjournment was adopted.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Feb. 12.—The railroad fight waxes warm, and the lobby increases in numbers from different sections. Some members are already getting tired of so much pressure, and want to be relieved, and have the subject out of the way. The friends of the North Wisconsin Company take fresh courage with new developments.

In both Houses, to-day, quantities of petitions in behalf of different Companies asking the grant were presented; also, numerous remonstrances against the repeal of laws exempting property from taxation, and a few for such repeal, and remonstrances against the repeal of the Temperance law of last winter. Both Houses have agreed on a bill requiring the West Wisconsin Railroad to relay its track and operate its road from Tomah to Warren's Mill by June 1.

In the Senate bills were passed to provide for the payment of certificates issued to witnesses in criminal cases; relating to the sale of lands by guardian's executors and administrators, and amendatory of Section 1 and 2 of Chapter 127 of the general laws of 1866; to amend the law relating to general and special elections.

Resolutions were offered instructing the Committee on Railroads to report all bills in relation to the land-grant before the 28th inst.; also, calling for a Fairbanks' scale to weigh the petitions on the subject. A message was received from Governor Washburn, suggesting that, in disposing of the land-grant, the rights of the actual settlers on the line of the land-grant road should be carefully guarded. The vote killing the bill to fix a minimum salary for County Judges was reconsidered, and it was referred. A bill was killed, fixing a minimum for salaries of District Attorneys.

The Select Committee on the subject reported in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution. The bill proposing a new system of governing the State Prison was discussed somewhat, and postponed to Friday. Bills passed to organize the County of Barron for judicial purposes; requiring Circuit Court Clerks to furnish the Governor certain statistics of crime; to better secure the building and keeping up partition fences; to provide for paying School District Clerks; to facilitate the settlement of the estate of deceased persons in less time than six months; to authorize Improvement Companies to have a lien on logs, timber, and lumber; to prevent the improper disposal of property by agents; authorizing the Red Wing & Menomonee Railroad Company to bridge the Mississippi River near Red Wing, Minnesota; to prevent a multiplicity of actions on the same cause; providing that refusal of Town Supervisors to lay out, alter, or discontinue a highway shall be final at three years; to prevent the use of imperfect copies of papers in legal actions; also a memorial to Congress for a land grant to aid in building a railway from Green Bay through Toronto, Shawano, Marathon, Clark, and Chippewa Counties to the St. Croix River.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day in considering bills to provide for the public printing. The bill to provide for letting the same to the lowest bidder was finally referred to a Committee, with instructions to perfect it.

The following bills were ordered engrossed: To provide for the re-location of county seats; to authorize the appointment of resident trustees to hold trust funds out of the State belonging to residents of this State; to make it a misdemeanor to allow stock to run at large, with a penalty of $5 for each day; to make it unlawful for minors to congregate in public billiard saloons; to make it a misdemeanor to wilfully injure agricultural fair property; to authorize Circuit & Common Pleas Courts to grant injunctions in cases pending in adjoining counties where the Judges of such counties are disqualified from sitting.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced as follows: To provide that when a Teachers' Institute is held in any county for five days or more, with an average attendance of twenty members, the County Auditor shall draw his warrant for the payment of the expenses of the same, and to repeal the act to provide for the education of colored children.

The bill to repeal the act for the protection of fish was indefinitely postponed, and the bill to amend the act to discourage the keeping useless and sheep-killing dogs was laid on the table.

The Committees to which the following bills had been referred returned the same recommending their passage, and the reports were concurred in: To authorize cemetery companies to mortgage their roads; to provide for the publication of proceedings of County Commissioners, and abstracts of proceedings of Township Trustees in the county newspaper; to legalize acts of County Commissioners at meetings held on days other than those fixed by the law; to provide for township election; to authorize cemetery companies to raise funds to keep their grounds in repair, etc.

A resolution declaring it the sense of the House that a special tax shall be levied annually as a separate fund for the erection of a State House, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for that purpose, was lost—yeas, 33; nays, 53.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Feb. 12.—The Senate, this morning, carried a motion reviving a tax of 1-30 of a mill on all taxable State property for the benefit of the State University. Only two Senators voted in the negative, Butterfield, of Lapeer, and Miller, of Macomb. The Senate adjourned at noon.

The House was occupied mainly, to-day, with the bill authorizing the Park Commissioners of Detroit to purchase a park for the city. After a long debate, begun in the morning, and continued in the afternoon, the bill was carried—62 to 29—the Wayne delegation standing 5 in favor to 4 against.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 12.—In the Senate, this morning, a bill was introduced to provide for the incorporation of trust and safety fund companies.

In the House, the bill to take from Prosecuting Attorneys the power to approve or refuse to approve contracts for public buildings was indefinitely postponed.

In the House, this afternoon, bills were introduced to allow the incorporation of private banks; to require county agricultural societies to elect officers on the last day of their annual fairs.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12.—A memorial was introduced in the Senate to-day, asking an appropriation from Congress to complete the removal of the Red River raft.

In the contested election case of McCauley *vs.* McChesney, the Senate adopted the majority report in favor of the sitting member, McChesney, on the ground that he did not have proper notice of the contest. It was a party vote.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—The Committee of the Legislature agreed to the report in favor of raising $1,200,000 by levying a direct tax on the people to meet the present obligations.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—At a Lyceum Hall meeting, this evening, of members of both Legislatures, a proposition was made by the Fusionists that a Legislature composed of members returned by both Boards be organized. The Kellogg members took the proposition under consideration.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 12.—The Committee on Legal Affairs voted, 7 to 3, for leave to withdraw all petitions in favor of woman's suffrage. The minority will report a resolution in favor of a change in the Constitution so that women may have the right of suffrage.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Feb. 12.—A bill for the removal of the State Capital from Lincoln, Neb., to some point in Platt, Butler, Merrick, or Polk County, has been introduced in the State Legislature, and it is claimed there are a sufficient number of votes pledged to carry it.

ANOTHER CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

John Hill, an unsuspecting resident of Crown Point, Indiana, arrived in the city, yesterday afternoon, on the Michigan Central Railroad, *en route* for Kansas City. He proceeded at once to the Central Depot to await the departure of the 6 p. m. train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. Finding that he had a few hours of leisure upon his hands, he proceeded to inspect the rebuilt city as it appeared on Lake street. When he arrived at the intersection of Lake and Randolph streets, he was met by a gentleman with a carpet-bag, who asked him where the Central Depot was. Hill, assuming the air of an "old resident," gave the would-be stranger the necessary directions. The man did not immediately proceed to use the information, but entered into a conversation upon the perils of living in so large a place as Chicago. After finding out that Hill was going to Kansas City, he said that he was going there also. Hill said that he was taking some horses out, and was much in doubt whether he could manage them himself. The stranger said that he would gladly render any assistance in his power during the trip, and, if Hill would go to the Gardner House, they would take a drink over the arrangement. When they arrived there, the stranger said that it would be necessary for Hill to advance a little money, in order to insure the safe carriage of the stock. After some dispute as to the amount, Hill placed in the man's hand $240, being within $60 of all his ready cash. The man then stepped into the office to write a receipt. It is presumed that he went further, as he has not been seen since. Mr. Hill delayed his departure, and made a complaint at the Armory. Up to a late hour the swindler had not been arrested.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mrs. Annie Perkins, of Troy, N. Y., is in the city in search of her husband, Frank Perkins. She is in great distress, and is without friends or money. Her case is a sad one. Any information regarding him may be left at the Armory Police Station, corner Harrison street and Pacific avenue.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 12.—H. T. Burke, a prominent business man and citizen of this city, died of ulceration of the bowels, after a long illness, at his residence last evening.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, died this afternoon.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The steamers California and City of Antwerp have arrived out.

NEW YORK.

Anglo-Saxon Incapacity for Enjoyment---The Charity Ball as a Refrigerator.

The French Cooks' Annual Dance---Admirable Display of Their Art.

English and American After-Dinner Speeches---Ludicrous Blunder of a Noble Briton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.

The past week has been one of unusual festivity, even for the Metropolis. We have had balls, parties, and receptions without end,—the excessively disagreeable weather outside having had the effect of augmenting by contrast the gayety within. Passing through the fashionable thoroughfares, one would have imagined, from the covered ways, and the carriages arriving and departing with elaborately-dressed guests, that the entire city had been surrendered to social exhilaration and merry-making.

MELANCHOLY PLEASURE.

I never attend any society-gathering of Americans without being struck anew by the solemn quality of their enjoyment. Pleasure-seeking with us is something like funeral-following. It does not seem possible of attainment, however much we may strive. We lack the cheerfulness, geniality, and spontaneity which give a true zest to social occasions.

I was especially reminded of this at the Charity Ball at the Academy, evening before last. For a public gathering, that is one of the very best, in respect to the kind and condition of its sharers, which we have during the entire season. The men and women present are, as a rule, well-bred, cultivated, and cosmopolitan. You would look to them for the finest and most genuine expression of our society. And what do you find? Perfect politeness, self-poise, and self-constraint, of course; but extreme listlessness, frigidity, and not a ghost of a sign of enjoyment. All high-breeding has an outward aspect of coldness and reserve; but it proves what I have said, that gayety, in any strict sense, is not a concomitant of our society.

The air of the Academy was positively chilly, though the evening was warm, and the *decollete* style of dresses might have conveyed the impression that their wearers were warm also. The men and women were as unemotional and undemonstrative as if they had been absorbed in the abstrusest problems of mathematics. How sad were the measures of the dance! The quadrilles were mere rectangular movements; not a curve nor a throb in them; the waltzes and galops were mechanical 2-4 and 6-8 time; and the scene, from first to last, permeated with a saturnine spirit. The participators called it pleasure; that they could do so, evinces their inability to understand the real meaning of the word. The occasion might justly have been advertised as a masked ball, in which the pleasure was so completely masked that its presence could not be discovered.

DANCE OF THE COOKS.

A marked antithesis to the Charity Ball was the ball of the *Societe Culinaire Philanthropique*, the same evening, at Irving Hall, on the opposite side of the street. There the French cooks, with their wives and families, had a thoroughly enjoyable time. The women were not so well educated, so well dressed, or so well trained as at the Academy, but, if their breeding was lower, their dresses were higher, and they danced, and moved, and talked as if they liked it. The French, in all the walks of life, are our antipodes. They have been in quest of pleasure, and are supremely happy where we should be buried in gloom.

Passing from the Academy to Irving Hall seemed like crossing the ocean. In one were the indifference and cheerlessness of the Anglo-Saxon; in the other, the vivacity and sparkle of the Latin. They had been in quest of pleasure, I should have remained with the cooks, instead of going back to the fashionables of the opera-house.

Many of the attendants of the Academy refrained from the supper prepared by Delmonico, in order to take that of the cuisinieres. The French cooks had their utmost at their annual celebrations to illustrate their art. Their tables are beautiful to witness,—their mounted pieces being marvellous examples of what they can accomplish. Nothing like these pieces can be seen anywhere else in New York; and the result is, that many ladies and gentlemen go to the balls of the confectionery spectacle. Among the large cold pieces (*grosses pieces froides*) were particularly noticeable the Bastion of St. Laurent (*Bastion d' Anguilles du St. Laurent*), made of eels, in excellent imitation of the fort so prominent during the siege of Paris; a Boar's Head (*Hure de Sanglier au Gastronome*), which looked really ferocious with its toothsome pastry; Mayence Ham